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THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained, from the pen of Dr. Golding Bird, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic "Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted "so much attention that an account of its "value may prove interesting. Shocks are "not required to develope physiological "phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the "laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall "have long since proved; and it is only to "the mild continuous voltaic currents that "we can look for a vast development of "therapeutical influence."

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 58, by Dr. I. Pereira, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The "application of the voltaic circuit has "been largely prescribed, and has become "a popular remedy in the form of Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains. They should "be worn so as to encircle the part affected, "in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. "They are regarded by practitioners as a "valuable and convenient means of applying "the continuous voltaic current."

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LONDON THEATRES, &c.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

"The meeting of the French International Society, just held at Lausanne, was a *fiasco* for the Revolutionary party. It is true that the fine hall where the Socialists, Anarchists, and other Revolutionists met, was crowded to excess, but a considerable percentage of the audience were members of the *bourgeoisie*. The members of the International were also unfortunate enough to have lost their chief orator somewhere on the way from Paris to Lausanne. The proceedings were, however, opened by the band, which played '*La Propriété c'est le vol.*' This was immediately followed by the habitual exclamations of '*A bas Dieu! A bas la Patrie! A bas les Gouvernements! Mort aux Patrons! Mort aux Bourgeois!*" &c. These cries were not allowed to pass unchallenged. A few of the *bourgeois* present protested most energetically, and remarked, amongst other things, that it was rather strange to see French tourists from Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, and other distant centres come to Lausanne to complain of being ground down and oppressed by their employers. 'You might have employed your savings better,' cried one *bourgeois*. A speaker from the tribune endeavoured to explain the anomaly. 'Our fellow-workmen got up a subscription to enable'—the end of the phrase was lost in the midst of general uproar and laughter. Next a dispute arose between several speakers, all anxious to have their say, and the President, who in an inordinately long speech hurled invectives at the heads of capitalists. The dispute ended in each speech being limited to ten minutes, there being no time allowed for the development of any theory. The speeches were but one string of invectives. The opposition present continued to interrupt and protest till at length, a speaker having addressed the band of *bourgeois* capitalists, saying that the aim of the International was the seizure of their property and their suppression, such a tumult arose that for fear of being lynched the *bourgeois* retired, and, the gas being turned off, the meeting came to a conclusion. In spite of this *fiasco* the Intransigeant Socialists are becoming day by day more powerful. In Paris alone they now number over twenty-two thousand, so to say, enrolled in a revolutionary army, commanded by about three thousand fanatics. This force is already considerable, and sufficient to do much mischief should the opportunity present itself. This Revolutionary army is well organised, and has its Budget provided for by voluntary subscriptions. In Paris alone about one hundred thousand francs a year are spent in recruiting fresh anarchical soldiers and in paying Socialist speakers at public meetings. These meetings are fruitful sources of revenue for the Revolutionary societies, for a collection is always made at the door."

According to telegraphic intelligence received at Paris from Perpignan the band of Carlists on Tuesday made a fresh raid into the Republic of Andorra, and again destroyed a large number of telegraph posts. The chief of the band says he is acting in the name of the Bishop of Urgel, who, he declares, is the only Sovereign of the land.

Mr. Bradlaugh has written to the *Vérité* to express his profound regret that his trial for blasphemy will prevent him from presiding at the banquet to be given in Paris in September, after the third annual Congress of the International Federation of the Freethinkers which is to hold its sittings at the Grand Orient de France on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of that month.

The ex-Khedive, Ismail Pasha, who has been staying for some weeks past at the Grand Hotel, Paris, was a few days ago surprised at receiving the visit of a Commissary of Police, accompanied by a sheriff's officer, who had come to seize his baggage, jewels, &c., in payment of a balance of six thousand two hundred and seven francs claimed by his former coachbuilder, M. Ehrler. It appears that while still Khedive Ismail Pasha in the space of four years ordered so many carriages of every description of M. Ehrler that his bill amounted to no less than ninety-nine thousand five hundred francs. Various sums were paid on account, and on the 25th of February, 1878, Ismail Pasha handed over to the coachbuilder thirty-nine thousand three hundred and forty-nine francs, in payment, as is alleged, of all then due. M. Ehrler had till the other day claimed nothing. Even when Ismail Pasha was dethroned, and a Commission, composed of one Englishman, one Frenchman, and one Egyptian, was charged with the settlement of the ex-Khedive's debts, M. Ehrler did not forward any account to it. Ismail Pasha, therefore, protested most energetically against the action taken against him. In order to get rid of the sheriff's officer he, however, paid the amount claimed, but at once instituted proceedings against M. Ehrler.

The Archiepiscopal organ, the *Monde*, while twitting the English with encouraging Freemasonry and with countenancing secret societies on the Continent, says :—

"The Catholic Church condemns secret societies in Ireland, as well as in England and elsewhere. The Pope, while evincing his sympathy for Ireland's legitimate rights and demands, is not afraid to stigmatise the secret societies into which a large number of Catholics have been seduced. The Irish Bishops have long raised their voices to deter Catholics from the secret societies, whereby they end by losing religion. Secret societies have been the means by which the most advanced Socialism has crept into the Irish movement. All Europe may be said to be undermined by secret societies. At some spots they break out, and everywhere they are at work. Leo XIII.'s words, directed especially to Ireland, should be listened to and appreciated by all other nations, and it is to be wished that all Governments may profit by them."

No very trustworthy estimate of this year's harvest can, of course, be made as yet, but the agricultural reports on rhe whole express satisfaction. The mild winter enabled the young corn to get well ahead in the spring, so that the cold nights in June did not do so much harm as they would otherwise have done. The wheat crop is calculated to yield about 110,000,000 to 115,000,000 hectolitres, and if this calculation is correct, this year will rank among the fairly good ones. But for the heavy rains it might have been a very good one. There has been this year, it appears, a great development of straw, but the grain is nevertheless abundant. The barley, oats, and rye crops are also on the whole satisfactory. The beetroot needs more heat, but is at present in good condition. In general, therefore, this year's harvests may thus far be considered up to the mark. The grape, on the other hand, is less promising. What with the phylloxera, mildew, and other diseases, and the cool weather, the yield is not expected to be bountiful.

ITALY.—The drought in Sardinia is occasioning great calamity. The corn harvest is completely lost, the beasts perishing for want of water, and the peasants have no bread. Petitions are being made for the suspension of taxes.

The text of the letter addressed by the Pope to Cardinal M'Cabe and the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops is published. After speaking of the anxiety which his attention to Irish affairs has caused him, the Pope alludes to the advice of the Bishops in their addresses to their people, and continues :—

"You have very opportunely reminded them of that Divine precept that the Kingdom of God and His righteousness must first of all be sought, which makes it the duty of Christians in every act of their private lives, and even in public matters, to regard their eternal welfare, and to place everything that is of this world below the duties of religion. By means of the observance of these principles, it is allowable for Irishmen to seek a mitigation of their afflictions. It is allowable for them to struggle for their rights; for it must not be imagined that what is permissible for every nation is not so for Ireland. But honesty must govern the search for these advantages, for it must seriously be considered that it is a blameful act to defend a cause, however just, by unjust means. Now justice is lacking, not only in every act of violence, but particularly in those secret societies which, on the pretence of vindicating rights, evidently tend to disturb public order. As our predecessors had repeatedly done, and as we ourselves have done, you have very seasonably warned the faithful in your Dublin meeting of the scrupulousness with which these societies should be shunned by every honest man. As long as the same dangers subsist, it will befit your vigilance frequently to repeat those admonitions, and to exhort all Irishmen, by virtue of the sanctity of the Catholic name, and for the love of the country itself, never to have anything to do with societies of this kind, which can in no way serve to effect what the people justly demand, and too often lead into crime those who have been seduced by them. As Irishmen make it their boast, and not without reason, to be styled Catholics, which, according to St. Augustine's interpretation, means guardians of integrity and pursuers of justice (*De Verâ Religione*), let them show themselves worthy of the name, and be entitled to it even while defending their rights. Let them remember that the first liberty is to be exempt from crime (St. Augustine, Tract XLI.); and let them so demean themselves in their whole lives that none of them incur the penalties of the law, as murderers, as thieves, as evil-speakers, or as covetous of the goods of others (1 Peter iv. 15). It is right also that your episcopal solicitude in guiding the people should be supported by the efforts and zeal of the whole clergy. We think Ireland will, without violence to any right, attain to the happy state of things she longs for; for, as we have said to you elsewhere, we are confident that those who are at the head of public affairs will accede to the just demands of the Irish. Not only does justice dictate this to them, but it is what may be expected from their prudence, seeing that it is beyond doubt that the tranquillity of the whole empire is bound up with the welfare of Ireland. Meanwhile, cherishing this hope, we shall not cease to aid the Irish with our counsels, and to ardently pray to God to look graciously upon that people, so ennobled by its virtues, and at length give it the peace and prosperity it desires."

AMERICA.—News has been received of a mutiny and stabbing case on board the ship *Northern Light*, which put into New London damaged, while on a voyage to Japan. For some cause the crew were disaffected, and the captain had to obtain the help of United States revenue officers. The men were fastened in the forecastle, but the next morning broke open the door and proceeded aft, with the presumed intention of attacking the officers. The latter, drawing their revolvers, forced the men to their quarters, and the captain instructed the mate to put some of them in irons. While this was being done a Dublin man stabbed the mate four times. The master hoisted a flag for assistance, when a party of revenue men boarded the vessel with cutlasses and subdued the revolt. The man, when charged with the offence, said the mate had abused the men shamefully during the voyage.

The latest estimates of the wheat crop vary from five hundred million bushels to above six hundred millions. These assume the continuance of good weather for the harvest operations. The chief danger now is in the far North-West, where the weather is hot and wet, and if this continues it will swell the wheat, and may be followed by hail and tornadoes. Further South, in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the harvesting is advanced, the threshing machines are busily at work, and all the reports are favourable to the high estimates which were formed early in the season. From the extreme South-West the news comes that the corn crop is immense; Texas alone has a surplus of thirty millions of bushels, Arkansas a surplus of ten millions, Missouri ten millions. Last year Missouri imported ten million bushels.

RUSSIA.—The rumour that the Emperor Alexander intended leaving Russia in order to pay several visits to friendly Courts is contradicted in well-informed circles. At the same time it is stated that the coronation of the Czar will not take place this year.

PERSIA.—A Vienna telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* contains the following :—

"The chief of the tribe of the Dahtiares, who are within the jurisdiction of Ispahan, had lately given the Persian authorities ground to suspect that he was aiming at independence. He and his followers had pillaged and laid waste the neighbouring country to the very gates of Ispahan. They had further refused to pay the tribute due to the Persian Government, although the chief's son was a hostage in the hands of the Governor of Ispahan. The latter, after causing the nomad chief himself to be put to death, sent emissaries to the Dahtiares to inform them that justice had been done, and to urge them to keep quiet and pay the tribute. His emissaries were massacred. Whereupon the Prince-Governor ordered the chief's son to be executed also. The Dahtiares, on receipt of the tidings, concentrated at once, and when the last news left the country, they were marching on Ispahan. The Prince-Governor, Till Es Soltanet, had despatched a body of troops to oppose their advance. It is not impossible that the Persian Government may thus find themselves in presence of a fresh edition of the Kurdish insurrection, particularly as the territory inhabited by the Dahtiares is admirably well adapted to partisan warfare."

HUNGARY.—The Hungarian village of Folyfalu has been destroyed by fire during a hurricane, which lasted for eighteen hours. Eight children, belonging to six peasant families who were out in the fields harvesting, were burnt to death in their homes.

SWITZERLAND.—To the record of Alpine disasters which have happened during the last few weeks has to be added another which, though it befel a year ago, it has only just come to light. About the middle of August, 1881, M. F. Morhardt, a gentleman well-known at Geneva, and passionately fond of mountain walks, made an excursion on the highlands of Neuchâtel. On the night of August 14 he slept at Fleurier, in the Val de Travers. The next morning he set out in the direction of St. Croix, and nothing was afterwards seen or heard of him. When he did not return, his relatives at Geneva made diligent inquiry after him, and the mountains where he was last seen were searched for several days, but without result, and all hope of finding a clue to his fate was abandoned. A few days ago, however, a human skull and other bones were found at the foot of a precipice between Buttes and St. Croix. A pocket-book was also found, and its contents left no doubt that the remains were those of the unfortunate M. Morhardt. It is supposed that, venturing too near the edge of the precipice to gather a flower, he fell down; but whether he was killed at once, or, after being disabled by the fall, dragged himself to the place where the bones were found, and there died, is a matter of conjecture.

TURKEY.—The Turkish Ministers were summoned on Tuesday afternoon to Yildiz Kiosk, to discuss the terms of the draft convention with England regulating the co-operation of the Turkish force with the British army in Egypt. The principal object aimed at by Ministers in Council was, the *Standard*'s correspondent understands, to modify certain articles in such a way as to spare the susceptibilities of the Porte, and at the same time satisfy the demands of the British Government. The changes adopted by the meeting were, therefore, more in the wording than in the form. For instance, instead of stating that the Turkish contingent is to be under the orders of the British Commander-in-Chief, it is laid down that the Ottoman general will only act after concerting with his English colleague, which is tantamount to the same thing. Again, in deference to the wishes of the British authorities, the Turkish expeditionary force will at the outset not exceed five to six thousand men; but if, later on, circumstances should require the presence in Egypt of a still larger force, that number may be made up to a full army corps, after an understanding has been arrived at with the English Government. It is further stipulated that, after tranquillity has been re-established in the disturbed province, the Turkish and British forces shall retire simultaneously. The draft convention, as it now stands, has yet to be presented for the approval of the Sultan; and if no further difficulties are raised in that quarter it is believed in Turkish circles that the convention may be signed within a few days, no objections to these slight modifications being expected on the part of the British Embassy.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* makes the following statement regarding the prohibition of the export of mules at Smyrna :—

"An agent of the British Government had bought the mules, when the Turkish authorities intervened and prevented their shipment, on the ground that a prohibition existed against the exportation of draught animals. In vain the British Ambassador made energetic representations to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and competent legal authorities declared that the prohibition quoted could not justly be applied to the case in question. The opposition of the authorities remained as firm as ever, and the ship which had been chartered, being unable to wait any longer, sailed away without her intended cargo. Another affair of the same kind is the so-called illegal enlistment, which occasioned the official proclamation mentioned in my despatch. An army contractor who has undertaken to supply the British troops in Egypt with a large quantity of sheep and oxen had engaged here a number of men to take charge of the animals. Suddenly, three days ago, the prefect of the city and another official appeared in his office and accused him of having enlisted men for the British army. He had, of course, no difficulty in explaining the mistake; but no attention was paid to his explanations, and a considerable number of the men who had been engaged were arrested. The contractor himself, though a British subject, is in fear of being arrested; and in any case he will have great difficulty in fulfilling his contract. Some of the men arrested are Austrian subjects, and consequently the Porte will probably receive a protest from the Austrian as well as from the British Embassy. It has been suggested that these difficulties have been created as an indirect means of hastening the conclusion of the military convention; but if that be the real motive, the means chosen are singularly inappropriate, for these indications of latent hostility will confirm rather than remove the mistrust felt by the British Government, and increase rather than relax the stringency of the conditions under which it proposes to accept Turkish co-operation."

A Reuter's telegram states that the restrictions on the export of mules from Smyrna have been removed.

EGYPT.—At noon on Saturday the British fleet outside Alexandria harbour and the transports which were under its protection were ordered to sail, and an hour later Sir Garnet Wolseley left Alexandria in the *Salamis*. In a dispatch dated Saturday night, written on board the *Calabria*, a correspondent of the *Times* says :—

"It was announced by the authorities that the secret expedition would proceed to Aboukir, and it was generally assumed that it was intended to reduce the forts there, still insolently holding out against the Khedive; but, although the ships arrived at four o'clock this afternoon, they merely gathered in formidable array before the naked and desolate shore, anchored there, and four hours afterwards, so soon as it was dark, slipped quietly away, whither I may not yet say. It was an inspiring and beautiful spectacle, as we steamed out of the harbour this morning. The sun shone, if anything, too brightly. When I joined the *Calabria* at seven o'clock there was not a breath of air, and the Arabs, always present on the quay, who, I am sure, cannot go to bed, gazed languidly on the brawny Life-Guardsmen as they pulled and pushed at horses and baggage. Twenty-six stately vessels of the first-class, including such ironclads as the *Inflexible*, *Téméraire*, and *Agincourt*, followed one another out of the port of the ruined city and disappeared eastwards. Our ship, the *Calabria*, carried three parties of the Household Cavalry, with their horses, destined to cut up Arabi's irregular cavalry on the march to Cairo. All along the decks peered the heads of restless chargers, silently sweating in their narrow stalls. The suffering of the poor brutes on the lower decks must have been terrible, but no relief was possible.

"We started without certain knowledge of our destination. Lieutenant Thompson, R.N., was acting under sealed orders not to be opened until he had anchored off Aboukir; and when they were opened they were found to order us to proceed again eastwards at eight o'clock. A Greek calque was warned out of the way, as she was about to sail across our bows, by a loud whistle, and immediately afterwards we cast anchor. The sunset was worthy of the pencil of Turner or the pen of Ruskin. The orb by which men work and battle sank with surprising quickness into the shimmering waves, and left the moon gleaming pale and trembling in a faint purple sky, changing by delicate gradations of grey and flaming chrome into a crimson flush upon the water. Then the ship-lights shone out, red, white, and green, for miles and miles about us on every head, and while messengers were galloping fast to bring Arabi to the rescue of the forts, the ships were quietly got under way again, and filed off into the night. The General, a man of diverse accomplishments, having altered with his own hand all the buttons upon his garments, went to his berth; others of us stretched ourselves upon deck, and except the creaking of the anchor-chain and the ceaseless splash of the waves alongside, there was no sound to disturb the sleep of the brave men floating on to the morning's battle under the soft radiance of the summer sky."

The Admiralty on Sunday received the following telegram from Rear-Admiral Hoskins :—

"August 20, 12.10 P.M.—Sunday seven morning. Made all arrangements yesterday. Commander Edwards during the night with boats of squadron occupied Canal, dredges, barges, &c., as well as Kantara, an hour before daylight. Fairfax occupied Port Said, and Fitzroy Ismailia. All went without hitch. Fitzroy shelled enemy out of Nefiche. Commander Kane slightly wounded. Port Said troops laid down arms. Khedive's Governor replaced. All perfectly quiet. Telegraphic communication with Kantara and Ismailia restored. Sent immediately 340 marines in *Dee* and *Ready* to reinforce Fitzroy. One ship ashore in Canal, but vessels can pass. Admiral and General in sight."

Reuter's Agency supplies the following news in a despatch from Port Said dated Sunday :—

"Port Said was occupied at three o'clock this morning by 600 British troops. Both the Arab and European portions of the town are quiet. Two hundred and fifty Egyptian troops were disarmed without offering resistance and the Governor of the Khedive reinstalled. The Governor who was appointed by Arabi Pasha left for Ismailia. The officers commanding the Egyptian troops were made prisoners. The offices and the telegraph lines belonging to the Suez Canal Company have been taken possession of by the British military authorities, and communication with Ismailia and Suez is interrupted. Merchant vessels are not allowed to enter the Canal. The British forces have taken possession of the dredges.

Another correspondent gives the following account of the occupation of Port Said :—

"The little town of Port Said awoke this morning to find itself in possession of our blue-jackets. Shortly after three, in the grey dawn, Captain Henry Fairfax, of the *Monarch*, landed with 492 men and two Gatlings, a party from the *Iris* being also sent at the same time. The latter body marched along the side of the town facing the beach, another division skirting the opposite side, while the main body advanced direct into the heart of the town, all three meeting at the extreme west of the European quarter, and forming up on the narrow neck of land that separates the European from the Arab quarter, so as to cut off the escape of the rebel soldiers. The marines, under Captain Fairfax and Major Scott, then quietly took up their position on both sides of the Khedive's barracks, the soldiers inside being all caught asleep, so that a very bad watch must have been kept. With such judgment were all the arrangements made, and so rapid and silent was our advance, that Captain Fairfax actually surrounded the barracks without the slightest alarm being given. The soldiers thus surrounded, whose number is estimated at from 200 to 250, on being summoned to surrender, at once laid down their arms before the marines. A most wholesome alteration in the attitude and temper of the native population has been the result of this admirably conducted operation. The Khedive's Governor, who had accompanied our force, addressed the soldiers after the surrender, and told them that if they remained loyal to the Khedive no harm would befall them. They then returned to barracks. The police remain loyal to the Khedive. Port Said is now quite secure."

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps on Saturday addressed a letter to Admiral Hewitt, on behalf of the Suez Canal Company, in the course of which he said :—

"The announcement is made that English troops

are about to disembark on the banks of the Canal. In consequence of these occurrences I appeal to the honour of a general officer of the British navy, and request him to issue orders that English vessels carrying passengers, either civil or military, to whom our regulations do not permit us to refuse pilots, may not be directed to effect disembarkments at any point of the Canal neutralised by a firman of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and guaranteed by recent declarations of the great majority of the maritime Powers. You are not, Monsieur l'Amiral, ignorant of the fact that several of those Powers have sent ships of war to Ismailia and Port Said, to witness to the respect of loyal neutrality which alone can assure the free continuation of universal navigation from one sea to the other. I deem it my duty to mention the unfortunate precedent of the declaration made at Port Said by the Commanders of the *Orion* and the *Coquette*, who, after having asserted that they were bound for Suez, stopped at Ismailia, where they still remain without having ceased making hostile demonstrations, which, however, happily have not yet caused disorders among our peaceable population."

On the same day M. de Lesseps issued the following further protest :—

"The English Admiral at Suez informs the principal transit agent of the company that by virtue of instructions from the English Government, he forbids, until further orders, the entrance to the Canal of all vessels, great or small, and even of the company's boats, and that should necessity arise he will resort to force to hinder any attempt to contravene these orders. The Admiral has moreover placed at the entrance to the Canal an armed war boat. I have protested against this act of violence and spoliation."

At a special meeting of the Suez Canal Company a protest was also issued against the use of the Canal for warlike purposes, and reserving the right to claim damages against the British Government for any damage caused to ship traffic and property generally.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs :—

"On Saturday morning Sir Evelyn Wood threw out three companies of the 49th as skirmishers, the first company in skirmishing order, the second as supports, the third as reserves, and moved from Ramleh towards Arabi's position. When within 800 yards the enemy opened fire, one shot going near Sir Evelyn Wood, another near Colonel Huyshe. The enemy then sent forward some cavalry, who attempted to cut off our men, who, however, retired in excellent order, killing several of the enemy. The same afternoon a small reconnaissance party went out to within 1,000 yards of Arabi's camp; the enemy retreated, and at a distance of 1,500 yards fired many rounds of musketry, but with no effect. The ironclad train, under Captain Henderson, came out and engaged the enemy, who fired from a gun posted in a new position. The engine was almost struck, and the train consequently retired out of range. The new gun was ascertained to be French, and stronger than any we have yet in position. Two 7-ton guns from Ras-el-Tin Forts are being brought to the front, one to be placed on Waterworks Hill, the other at the Schutz end of Ramleh. The troops came under a heavy fire and behaved excellently. One man had his elbow shot off; there were no other casualties."

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* supplies some gossip :—

"To-day (Aug. 15) commences the Moslem Feast of Bairam, which is a sort of Christmas at the end of Ramadan, the Turkish Lent. A good deal of feasting is indulged in, and very little work done. It is very difficult to procure a carriage, and distances in Alexandria are long, so that in such tropical heat locomotion has become irksome. With a laudable desire to soothe the susceptibilities and cultivate the good graces of this anomalous nation, with which we are 'not at war,' all Her Majesty's ships are dressed with flags in honour of the day, and frequent salutes are fired in accordance with the prescribed regulations of the country. As we have spiked or blown up all the Khedive's own available guns, we think it only polite and fair to blaze away with our artillery on his behalf, thus supplying that amount of noise so dear to Arab ears, and to some extent veiling the deficiencies of the Khedivial arsenal. *Apropos* of these periodical salvoes, a somewhat ludicrous incident occurred last evening (the 14th). We were all seated at dinner towards eight p.m. Upwards of 100 guests were assembled round the frugal board which serves as a table d'hôte to strangers of every nationality. The British press was not inadequately represented. The thin and greasy soups had just been replaced by the nameless and unsatisfactory fish, when bang went a big gun. Amid the hum of conversation it passed unnoticed, but two more explosions in quick succession caused each one to look at his neighbour. Smiles were banished, thoughtful frowns invaded hitherto unwrinkled brows; voices were hushed, till the fourth portentous boom proved too much for human nature and curiosity. Etiquette was cast to the winds; special correspondents gasped for air and news. 'This is the beginning of the great battle which has loomed for so many days.' 'Where is my servant?' , My revolver is upstairs.' 'My horse is a mile off.' 'Is it Ramleh or Meks?' So ejaculating, out-trooped the enthusiastic and nobly conscientious emissaries of Fleet-street and the Strand, resolved to do or die. Alas! for the vanity of human aspiration—the sulphureous thunder was only a *feu de joie*, and the thunderbolts which seemed to hurtle in the air were nothing more than harmless pyrotechnics. The victims of the unintended hoax returned to their seats with becoming dignity and gravity, and let us hope that the momentary scare affected no one's digestion.

"The midshipman who was captured a fortnight ago by Arabi Pasha is still in durance vile at Cairo, but appears to be remarkably well treated, and as he is reported to be the son of the Admiral, he is, no doubt, quite a young hero when he takes his daily promenade in the Esbekieh. He will now have a companion in misfortune, for another young naval officer from a Greek ship has just been 'grabbed,' and he is by no means sure of receiving the considerate treatment accorded to the young Englishman. Whilst on the subject of 'captures,' I must note that two days back a French gentleman was found in our lines at Ramleh, taking copious notes and unprovided with a pass. He had not sufficient knowledge of English to explain his ambiguous position to the sergeant of the picket, and was therefore marched a prisoner to Alexandria, where he turned out to be the special correspondent of the not unknown M. Rochefort. Those who subscribe to the *Lanterne* will, in a few days, be regaled with a scathing philippic against 'perfide Albion' and the dastardly tyranny of the minions of 'Sir Wolseley.' I am informed that very stringent measures will be taken to exclude correspondents of the Continental Press from joining the expedition."

In a telegram from Ismailia on Tuesday night the *Standard's* correspondent says :—

"The affair on Sunday morning at Chalouf, near Serapeum, was a very creditable one. The naval brigade, under Captain Hastings, of the *Euryalus*, and 200 Highlanders attacked and carried the position held by the enemy with great dash and gallantry. The Egyptians fought fairly, but their shooting was so bad that we had only two men wounded. At Serapeum itself the enemy fled on the approach of the troops. Four gunboats have been despatched in that direction, and to-day firing has been heard—it is supposed at the enemy's troops escaping across the desert. It is a most significant and important piece of news that three officers of Arabi's army delivered themselves up at our outposts yesterday, and seven more came in to-day, including the chief of the staff on this side. These allege that many more officers and also men wish to come in, but are afraid to do so owing to Arabi propagating reports that the English shot everybody who fell into their hands. With the exception of the delay in the arrival of the troopships, all the arrangements for the occupation of the Canal have been admirably carried out. When our people secured the telegraph office, they sent bogus messages everywhere, and said that five thousand English troops had already landed—thus preventing an attack by the enemy on the weak party of marines holding the town. As usual the navy came well to the front in the prompt manner in which the stations on the Canal were occupied and garrisoned. To-day Lieutenant Cave, of the *Alexandra*, has posted bluejackets at various points between this place and Kantara. The entire expedition is now here. Besides 1,000 Marines, the 60th, 50th, 46th, and Scots Guards, are all ashore. The Household Cavalry are now being landed. Nefiche Junction and forts form our advance post; from thence a chain of sentries extend around Ismailia. Sir Garnet Wolseley, General Willis, and the Duke of Connaught and staffs, were working on the pier late last night. This morning a council of war is being held aboard the *Salamis*. A vast crowd of smoking steamers now cover the Lake Timsah, with the desert in the background; boatloads of troops towed by launches pass to and fro. As they land, parties of troops are marched up through the town amidst groups of astonished and abashed natives, and half-jealous, half-admiring foreigners. With the occupation of Chalouf our hold on the Canal is complete, and Arabi will find it very difficult to interfere now. The nearest camp of the enemy is at Ramses, about ten miles hence; the next at Poiy, fourteen miles away, their main position being thirty-four miles away."

In a later telegram the same writer says :—

"The following is the result of the fight at Chalouf. The exact number of the enemy's dead left on the ground is one hundred and forty-eight, and also one nine-pounder bronze gun. The enemy are escaping in disorganised groups, and are evidently ignorant that we occupy this line. They pass close to our outposts, and even run into them. Five have been shot, and six taken prisoners. At this moment a considerable force is sighted, advancing with camels and baggage from the Desert towards the Sweet Water Canal. The 72nd has its headquarters on the look, where the mosquitoes and sandflies make life miserable. We have not yet received instructions where to go; and want of transport limits our power of motion. There is plenty of water in the canal, although the sluice has been cut. We hear that General Graham is reconnoitring three miles in front of Nefiche Junction, which is held by the 84th and 300 marines, but no enemy are within ten miles. Indeed, the enemy's troops quartered on this side seem old reserves. Neither officers nor men possess much fight. It is even rumoured to-day that they are retiring from Tel-el-Kebir. It is evident that the advent of Arabi himself, with the Alexandrian troops, will be necessary to inspire confidence. All parties in retiring left their baggage scattered about. The 17th Company of Royal Engineers have now landed and are repairing the railway to Nefiche. They are mounting one locomotive. A considerable quantity of Arabi's coal has also been captured."

A correspondent at Alexandria gives the following information regarding the situation at Alexandria on Tuesday :—

"This morning a party of Egyptian cavalry reconnoitred our line towards the Mahala Junction. Bodies of infantry were observed moving on the left of the Egyptian position, and parties of men have again begun to work upon their entrenchments. The smoke of numerous trains is again visible behind our lines, and altogether the activity in the enemy's camp, which has for the last two days appeared deserted, has increased in a manner which would seem to indicate some complete change of plans on the part of Arabi. This afternoon a wing of the 79th advanced across the sand from Ramleh village, supported by the fire of the 40-pounder battery. But, whereas yesterday not a man of the enemy showed himself in response to the challenge, to-day we speedily succeeded in drawing a vigorous reply from the other side. The 7-inch guns of Kindji Osman threw two shells right into the outskirts of Ramleh. Other guns opened fire in various directions, showing that during the night their artillery has been much strengthened, and a new battery has been armed with six guns which were not there yesterday. Infantry are visible in strength within the Egyptian lines, but these did not venture out. The demonstration, having proved the enemy to be present in force, fell back upon our lines. The general opinion is that at the first scare caused by the discovery that the fleet had gone to the Canal, Arabi withdrew the great proportion of his infantry to Damanhour, but that last night, on considering that some time must elapse before an advance can be made from Ismailia with sufficient force to carry the defences on the line up to Zagazig, he has again advanced to his old position, which he hopes to hold until the rise of the Nile will enable him to flood the country."

The *Standard's* correspondent at Ismailia telegraphed on Wednesday night :—

"From authentic information which has been received there were, about ten days ago, 15,000 men at Tel-el-Kebir, mostly old soldiers recalled to the ranks; while at Kafr Dowar Arabi has 25,000 men. At Tel-el-Kebir there are sixty guns. The Egyptian left at that place rests on the delta at Elkaraim. The line stretches across the desert to the Canal and railway on the right. Large numbers of men are constantly working at the entrenchments, and there can be little doubt that the big fight of the war will take place there."

In a telegram from Ismailia of the same date, the special correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

"An engagement took place on Sunday at Chalouf between the enemy and a force under Colonel Stockwell, consisting of 200 Seaforth Highlanders, some bluejackets and marines, having one nine-pounder, a Gatling gun, and two rocket tubes with them. After a sharp skirmish the Arabs fled, leaving 148 dead, a large number of prisoners, and one gun, of French make. Our loss was light, having but two sailors wounded, and a couple of soldiers drowned in the canal. As the enemy fell back Colonel Stockwell pushed forward and took possession of that part of the Sweet Water Canal which the Egyptians had previously held, when he found that the lock-gates had been burst open, and that the bridge had been drawn up. With some difficulty he managed to get the bridge down again, and then discovered that the telegraph wires running along the banks of the aqueduct had been cut. Moving on, he proceeded to occupy the railway line on the Bitter Lake, and here observed a scattered force of the enemy, probably numbering one or two thousand men, moving northwards from Genefeh toward Serapeum. About the same time the gunboat *Don* signalled the advance of six trains full of men going southward towards Genefeh. Colonel Stockwell hereupon deemed it necessary to blow up the line one mile south of his position, and sent a party of bluejackets to do the work, while he entrenched himself at the railway station. Later on several parties of Arabs were seen passing about a couple of miles in front of his lines, some being presently captured by Colonel Stockwell's outposts, who shot any that offered resistance, but brought in all that they could take alive. Five of the enemy were thus killed, and six taken prisoners. It was instructive to note nearly all were old men, and that they were well armed with Remington rifles and sword-bayonets. Some of these unfortunate persons reported that there were already deserters from Arabi Pasha's position in front of Ismailia, that Mehemet Bey was in command there with nine hundred men and three guns, and that they were about to retire across the desert by way of Genefeh. This intelligence, combined with the fact that other straggling parties had been seen wandering about, indicated a certain want of organisation, and a tendency to demoralisation on the part of the enemy. This morning six officers of Arabi's army surrendered to Major FitzGeorge, and were sent in to the charge of the Khedive. One had held a staff appointment.

A telegram from Serapeum states :—

"Below Chalouf we passed a boat containing twelve Egyptians wounded in the fight on Sunday morning; twelve others are waiting conveyance to Suez. The water-pipes supplying the stations below have been blown up and the telegraph cut, but these can be easily repaired. We reached Serapeum without incident, landed, and occupied the station. It is evident that the enemy's forces along the Canal are completely beaten and demoralised. Groups of men come straggling past our outposts, or even into them, and a good many prisoners have been taken. It appears that the overflow sluice of the Sweet Water Canal has been blown up and the locks opened."

A telegram to Reuter's Agency states that Ruchdy Pasha and Zulfikar Bey have been made prisoners by the British. Nineteen Greeks have been captured by the military police in the act of pillaging in the Arab quarter of Ismailia, and ten of them have been shot.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard*, in a despatch sent at nine o'clock on Wednesday night from Alexandria, says :—

"Last night unusual activity was manifest in the Egyptian camp. Three battalions of their infantry marched up the railway embankment towards Mahala Junction, this being the first infantry reconnaissance that Arabi has attempted. The electric light was turned upon them, and the column at once halted, and fell back almost immediately. This morning we found that during the night they had thrown up entrenchments on their extreme right, across the sands, towards Lake Aboukir, probably in consequence of the movement of the Highlanders on Sunday, which threatened to outflank their position. To-day everything has been quiet. At six o'clock this afternoon two battalions were seen marching back towards Kafr Dowar from clumps of trees in the line of earthworks facing our left. There they had no doubt been waiting in case we made a demonstration this afternoon. It is reported that large bodies of Bedouins have crossed the desert from Tripoli to join Arabi. These are probably the reinforcements promised to him by Sheikh Ali el Gnussi."

AFRICA.—Disturbances are again reported from Zululand. A guerilla warfare has been going on between the Usuto party and the Chiefs Usibeba, Obam, and John Dunn. The latter, by the advice of the Resident, have acted chiefly on the defensive.

AUSTRALIA.—Dr. Gould, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, has been shot at and wounded slightly by O'Farrell, brother of the man who attempted the life of the Duke of Edinburgh.

NORTH QUEENSLAND.—The following letter has been received from the Bishop of North Queensland in reply to a communication respecting clerical work in his diocese :—

"*Christ Church Parsonage, Cooktown, Queensland,*
"*June* 24, 1882.

"My dear Mr. H.—I am here spending a few days with Mr. Hosken. Your name and that of your good father have frequently come into conversation during our pleasant allusions to St. Clement's. I am thankful to learn that you are approaching the time for ordination, and still further pleased and thankful that you are thinking of this diocese as a possible sphere. I am convinced that your usefulness, your actual interest, your pleasure in work, could not find a more fitting field. I am happier daily, and feel not a qualm of regret at what I resigned to come to this colony. The 'Curates' Association' would find the readiest remedy for the gloomy regrets that it represents by a large exodus of young, educated, sensible, earnest clergy to these colonies. Here the clergy are better paid, are less burdened, are equally respected. If they are qualified for their position, they find no difficulties as to income or access among the people. Only the weak go to the wall. Here are no burdensome parochial charities to be maintained, so the income is free from deduction. As to climate, I feel much better and brighter than I felt in London. Mr. Hosken has what would be considered a trying post, yet the sight of his ruddy face refutes any silly fear that fancy may inspire by the position of his parish on the map. He has not suffered a day's illness during his three years' residence here. The Church will be best served by some of her fittest and truest sons coming out here. If the Church is failing and falling at home, she is rising and growing here. I do not form imaginary conclusions, but base my conviction on facts and figures and daily observations over a vast area. Let only a band of intelligent, competent, whole-hearted clergy, young and pliant enough to shape themselves to circumstances, come to these colonies, and the Church of England has a career of splendid success. But we must have the right stamp of men. The qualifications are simple. For ordinary positions we do not require very much scholarship, but sufficient to meet the expectations of a quick, intelligent, but not very reading community. In addition to sound personal religion moulded in the Church's forms, and a mind well instructed in Church principles, the clergy who come here should be able to preach without manuscript and to give addresses with freedom. They should know something of music and choir management, for people greatly enjoy bright services and good psalmody. They should be discreet and capable of daily intercourse with chatty neighbours without revealing social secrets. There are no real hardships, for the roughness of early pioneering has almost passed away before advancing civilisation. I have lately ridden a thousand miles without being obliged to 'camp out' more than two or three nights, and then the clear, fresh air, and the dewless night, and the blazing fire and the welcome tea, damper, and mutton at supper and breakfast, and the healthy day's ride, rendered the supposed hardship an amusing holiday. I do not conceal some drawbacks. We have few fine architectual churches outside our large towns; we feel the isolation which a hundred miles from a brother clergyman imposes; we miss the inspiring force of frequent conferences and congresses and clerical meetings; we feel the strain of ever ministering to the same congregation; we suffer loss by lacking the sympathy of large numbers in church worship. Many of these drawbacks are remedying themselves by daily increasing population and readier communication with home. I find all classes of persons very friendly, hospitable, and liberal to every reasonable appeal. But I repeat that the clergy must be competent men. They must be qualified clerically and professionally, no less than religiously and domestically, to command general respect. They must not be 'duffers.' They must read well; preach thoughful, interesting sermons, if possible without book; understand Sunday-schools, and be active in visiting, attend to choir practice and church committees. They should know how to sit a horse, or will soon learn it here. These qualifications are simple, but they are essential. A dash of enterprise is also wholesome, and an accommodating spirit that does not readily grumble or draw contrasts between colonial and home conditions and persons. Sharp distinctions between 'schools of thought,' hot party spirit, and detection of badges have not arrived and settled here yet. The Church of England in its plain Prayer-Book interpretation is practically accepted as common ground. My diocese is almost the newest in these parts. It is full of interest to those who have vigorous Church planting and growth at heart. I have formed plans which, if persevered in, will found our Church on a lasting and solidly supported basis. I shall be very glad to hear whether your choice finally dips in the direction of this diocese.—Believe me ever, my dear Mr. H., yours sincerely,

"George H. North Queensland.

"P.S.—My Commissary is the Rev. H. N. Collier, M.A., vicar of Holy Trinity, East-end, Finchley, London, and he will gladly supply you with further information."

CANADA.—The report of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture which has just been issued shows that the farmers in the Dominion are in a flourishing condition, and their prospects for the future very bright. The Minister points out that the attention of cattle-importers is now being given to the importation of the best pedigreed animals that can be procured, the value of which in laying a good foundation for the country cannot be over-estimated. Then follow the statistics. These show that the total number of cattle imported during the year from Britain for improving the home breeds was 751, besides, 1,179 pure-bred sheep and 53 pigs. There has been a falling off in the exports of cattle and sheep during the year, the numbers being 45,535 of the former and 62,401 of the latter, in addition to 7,955 cattle and 9,465 sheep shipped from ports of the United States. The number of immigrants who arrived in Canada as settlers last year was 47,991, of whom about 28,600 went into Manitoba and the North-West Territory, 3,742 of that number sailing from Glasgow. During the present year 500 additional miles of railway will be constructed west of the Red River, which will afford further facilities for the settlers in the North-West; and as it will make the distance to Liverpool 600 miles shorter than from the American grain-growing provinces, the Canadians will be placed on a better footing for competing with their neighbours in the European markets. An additional large area of accessible land for settlement will also be opened up, and the North-West Territory will be more easily reached than hitherto. The reports from the different agents of Canada in Great Britain speak hopefully of a great increase in the number of emigrants to the Dominion during the present year, agriculturists generally manifesting more interest in all that relates to the new country.

Some delegates from Germany were invited out by the Government last year, and on their return gave a very flattering account of what they had seen, which has induced considerable numbers from the Fatherland to cross the Atlantic for a new home where they will be beyond the reach of military despotism and in a land of political freedom. Mr. Thomas Grahame, Glasgow, the agent for Scotland, embodies in his report a letter from Messrs. John Swan and Sons, Edinburgh, on the Canadian cattle supply to this country, in which they impress on the Dominion Government the necessity of improving the existing breeds of both cattle and sheep by judicious crossing, there being, they say, a wide outlet here for cattle for winter feeding and early fattening.

ATTEMPTED SOCIALIST OUTBREAK AT TRIESTE.

On the arrival of the Austrian Lloyd steamer from Venice at Trieste on Friday week the police seized a trunk containing a quantity of Orsini bombs and revolutionary proclamations. The trunk arrived on the morning of a projected procession, which had been prohibited; but neither on that day nor later was it claimed by the person to whom it was addressed. After several days' waiting the individual indicated was arrested, and he proves also to have been connected with the attempt on the 2nd of August. The papers found in the trunk directed the police to the printer, Mortera, at whose office copies of the proclamation it was intended to issue were seized, and the printer and his assistants were arrested. A later despatch from Trieste, states that the bombs are identical in construction with those used on the occasion of the outrage on the 2nd inst. In the course of the search at the Mortera printing establishment, matters were brought to light which, taken in conjunction with the documents seized at the same time as the bombs and other explosives, disclose the threads of a conspiracy. From the discoveries thus made it appears that the directing committee is located in Italy, while its subordinate agents are employed at Trieste. A large number of these persons, belonging to the lowest class of the population, have been arrested. The men who threw the bombs during the procession of the Society of Veterans on the 2nd inst. have also been discovered and arrested. The despatch adds that the proclamations seized were printed at Venice, although bearing the imprint of Trieste. Several Italian subjects have been expelled from the town in connection with the discovery.

TOURING IN NORWAY.

Christiania, Aug. 10.

Happy are they who, in the middle of summer, are able to cut themselves free from literary, political, social, and all other entanglements, and to run away, like Sir Patrick Spens in the ballad,

To Noroway, to Noroway,
To Noroway o'er the faem.

There you not only have magnificent scenery of a special type, new forms of life, and novel experiences in travelling, but you enjoy a welcome immunity from the distractions and perplexities of civilised life as we understand it. Not that the Norwegians are uncivilised, though some persons think that they are little better than cannibals in their diet; but when you are compelled to go for days without English letters, and for weeks without seeing an English newspaper, you are forced to come to the conclusion, however unwillingly, that, after all, the world can get on very well without you. It is quite true that the traveller in Norway must be prepared to rough it to some extent, though not by any means to the extent that is popularly supposed; but it is equally true that sensible persons will deem the roughing it not only no drawback, but rather an enhancement of their pleasure. Of course, the first difficulty that has to be overcome lies in the fact that Norway is "o'er the faem." The direct route to it lies over the North Sea, and the North Sea has an unfortunate trick of being inhospitable to strangers, and, for that matter, even to those who are well acquainted with its character; but the steamboat companies have done their utmost to make the passage as comfortable and as little painful as possible. The Hull boats of Messrs. Wilson and Co. are well-appointed ocean steamers, constructed on the model of the American liners, with the saloons and state cabins well forward, and free from the annoyance of the machinery and the grinding of the screw. The passage from Hull to Christiansand is generally made in thirty-six hours, and unless the weather should be unusually stormy the inconveniences of the voyage are very slight. My experience, and the experience, I believe, of many others who have crossed the North Sea, is that the discomforts of the voyage, even at their greatest, are soon forgotten in the midst of the glorious scenes to which they are but a short and not very serious prelude.

Of course, the great object of a tour in Norway is to witness the magnificent scenery of the fiords and lakes and mountain valleys. In a general view the country resembles Scotland, both in its ruggedness and in its beauty, all the more that the vegetation is very similar in the two countries, the most common trees seen on the higher ground being pine and birch; but Norway is Scotland magnified manyfold in respect of the height and massiveness and number of its mountains, of the vastness of its forests, and of the extent and picturesqueness of its fiords and coasts. In truth, the scenery of Norway is quite bewildering in its wealth of grandeur and in its endless variety. Lofty mountains, beetling crags, frowning heights, foaming cataracts, feathery cascades, dense forests, soft, peaceful valleys, silvery lakes, follow one another with a rapidity that is overwhelming. Even in the course of a single day's travelling you find one scene surpassing and obliterating another like the figures in a kaleidoscope. If this perplexes you in the course of a single day's journey, what must the effect be in the course of a tour of several weeks or months? You think the Kragerö-rende enchanting until you have seen Lake Mjösen; you think the valley of the Glommen magnificent until you have run down the valley of the Gula. You wonder whether anything can possibly be finer than the foot of the Romsdal until you have seen the Gejranger fiord. Nothing, you think, could surpass the panorama of Molde, but it sinks into significance by comparison with the towering peaks of the Dovrefjeld and the far-stretching ranges of the Thelemarken.

It is the same with the waterfalls, which are seen to the greatest advantage in the end of June, when the foliage is full on the trees, and when the streams are swelled with the melting snow. At first you think it necessary to take note of all the waterfalls you see, but you very soon give up that as a hopeless task when you find that you pass in a single day several hundreds of them, any one of which would make the fortune of any rural retreat in England. The cataracts near Lillehammer seem very grand, but those of the Gula eclipse them. The Lerfos near Trondhjem strikes you as a magnificent sheet of water, but when you have stood above the Slettafos of the Romsdal, you forget all about its northern rival. The Slettafos itself, however, is tame before the Vöringfos at the head of the Hardanger fiord and the Ringedalsfos near Odde, and the grand but distantly seen Rjukanfos, in Thelemarken. As you thread the mazes of the west coast, as you penetrate the Stor fiord, the Nord fiord, the Sogne fiord, or the Hardanger fiord, or as you cross the country by Gudbransdal or Valdres, or Hallingdal, or Numedal, or Thelemarken, you are carried from scene to scene of surpassing grandeur, and each scene makes it difficult to remember that which went before. There may be disadvantages in this boundless richness and constantly changing variety, but it cannot be doubted that it maintains the interest of a tour in Norway at a very high level. You may travel for days and weeks, over hundreds and thousands of miles, by land and by lake, by fiord and by open sea, and never find the scenery sink to tameness, never weary of gazing on its wonders or of admiring its beauties. The beauties of Norwegian scenery, it may be inferred from this, are not confined to a few favoured spots; they are spread over hundreds of miles, and they are both on the coast and in the interior. To explore the country thoroughly so as to be able to form a judgment for yourself as to what are really the finest points would occupy not months but years.

This will be better understood when it is remembered that in Norway not only are the distances that must be traversed great, but the mode of travelling is slow. Of this, however, no true lover of grand scenery will be inclined to complain. It is only by allowing the mind time to dwell on picturesque and beautiful scenes that they can be mastered or appreciated. No greater mistake can be made than to rush through such a country as Norway. Fortunately, it is not very easy to do that, as regards the greater part and the best part of that country. The horses you hire at the road stations are not much given to running away, and even if they were, the roads are not, for the most part, favourable to the operation. Even the railway trains go at a leisurely pace, and give you abundant time to admire the country through which you pass. There is, at the same time, a great charm in the mode of travelling in Norway—in the novelty of it, if not exactly in its comfort. On the latter point very erroneous notions prevail in England Travelling in Norway is supposed to be difficult and uncomfortable as well as expensive. It is in fact none of these, if gone about in the right way. The common conveyance of the country—what may be called the national carriage—is the carriole, which is a gig, seated for one person, who sits on a low seat with his or her legs stretched out horizontally in front. It is in fact a long and narrow go-cart mounted on high wheels. There is a spar behind on which your baggage is tied, and on the top of your baggage is perched the post-boy, whose business it is to take back your horse to the station at which you have hired it. The Norwegian horses—ponies, we should rather call them—are clever little animals, sure-footed, and capable of doing a great amount of work. They are too often, however, poorly fed, getting nothing at the end of a long journey but a mouthful of grass. The driver starts his horse by smacking his lips sharply, as if he were pulling at a stubborn pipe, and he stops it by calling "purr," which seems to be the Norsk for "woa." The attitude which the carriole necessitates is apt to be constrained, though you may get relief by lifting your feet out of the box and placing them in iron stirrups at the sides. Neither can it be said that the carriole is a sociable carriage. Each member of a party has his own gig, and cannot without great exertion hold conversation with his friends during locomotion. For these, as well as for physical reasons, "carrioleing" becomes rather tiresome when it has to be endured for ten or twelve hours a day, and for several days together. Much, however, depends on the kind of horses you drive. With a comfortable carriole, built on good springs, and drawn by a fresh horse, you may go spinning along the road at a famous rate, and with much pleasure and comfort. But if you have a springless cart and a lazy horse, the jolting and the pain of urging forward the unwilling animal become intolerable. Many of the carrioles got up country are exceedingly bad, without springs, without aprons to cover the legs in wet weather, and with hard seats and straight backs. The traveller will therefore act wisely for himself if he hires in Christiania or elsewhere a carriole for his own use during the whole of his tour. This will cost very little more than the hire of one from station to station, and it will save infinite trouble, discomfort, and delay. On the same account it is better to hire a horse for a whole day or for a whole journey than to hire from station to station, which is the usual plan. It is no uncommon thing to have to wait one, two, or even three hours at a station until horses are brought from a distance, or return from a trip across country. If you have your own horse for a day, you must, of course, rest and feed him as often as necessary, but the delays incurred on that account are neither so serious nor so provokingly uncertain as are those caused by waiting for the horses of the station-master. At the "fast" or fixed stations, the station-masters are bound to furnish you with horses as soon as they can, and to charge a fixed rate; but "as soon as they can" is often very long indeed; and if you happen to be in the rear of a party of knowing travellers you may find the road swept clean of horses and provisions as if you had been following a cloud of locusts. Considering the distances traversed, the cost of travelling in Norway is wonderfully moderate. The charge for carriole, horse, harness, and post-boy—all these items are separately charged—does not amount to more than 4d. per English mile, but if you travel fifty or sixty miles a day for a week together you will find the travelling expenses at the end of your journey amount to a considerable sum. Travelling by water is cheaper than travelling by land, whether in rowing or sail boats, or in steamers; and in steamers a man's wife is generally charged for at a considerably lower rate than he is himself.

It is difficult to believe that as Norway becomes developed as a country for tourists very great changes will not be made in the mode of travelling. Already diligences, or public conveyances, have been started on some of the most frequented routes—for example, on the Valdres route, from Laerdal to Odnaes. Already also the old-fashioned station-houses are being superseded by well-appointed and modern hotels. There are some reasons for regretting these changes. As the country becomes civilised and modernised it is apt to become spoiled. Primitive customs disappear, and the people lose their simplicity and become greedy and grasping. If, however, the number of travellers in Norway goes on increasing, as it has been doing of late, a corresponding increase in the conveniences of travelling will become a simple necessity.

One precaution which the traveller in Norway ought certainly to take is to provide himself with a good supply of small change before going into the interior. The ten-kroner and five-kroner notes are a convenient form in which to carry money; but it is generally difficult to get them changed by post-boys or by station-masters; and as you have to pay your post-boy at every station—that is to say, every eight or ten miles, your small change is apt to be very soon exhausted. The traveller will therefore find it a great convenience to take with him from Christiania a few rolls of kroner and half-kroner pieces, and to replenish his store of them when he reaches a town which boasts a bank.

There is not much difficulty about the language. In all the large towns and in most of the small ones English is almost universally spoken. In Norway the knowledge of English is a necessity of commercial life. It is taught in the schools, and is more common in banks, counting-houses, shops, hotels, and railway stations, and on board steamboats than French, German, or any other European language. The only places at which difficulties are likely to occur are the roadside stations; but there a very few words, which are easily acquired, will enable one to make his wants known. But, truly, "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." The use by a stranger of a few words is apt to give the natives the idea that he knows a great deal more than he does. A very simple request may bring down on him a cataract of words which he cannot understand, and which it will be as difficult for him to check as it would be to stem the torrent of the Rauma at the Slettafos. Of course, if the traveller wishes to be thoroughly comfortable and independent, he will take with him from Christiania a *tolk*, or interpreter, who will not only speak for him, but will also facilitate his progress by arranging his route. The charge made by a good *tolk* is from 10s. to 12s. a day, in addition to keep and travelling expenses.

A word may be said here about guide-books. To the English traveller, "Bennett's Handbook" is indispensable, on account of the information which it supplies about routes and modes of travelling, about the character of hotels and station-houses, and the cost of travelling from station to station. Its topographical, historical, and general information, however, is meagre. For that purpose everyone should also take with him Baedeker or Murray. Dr. Ungvar Nielsen's little guide contains the most important features of both kinds of books; but, unfortunately, it is not yet to be had in an English translation. Nevertheless, the English traveller will find it useful on account of the sectional maps which it contains. Bennett's map is too sketchy and meagre to be of much use, and the general map in Baedeker is on too small a scale. Every tourist should take with him the official and detailed "Veikart over Norge," published by Dybwad, of Christiania, in two large sheets. It shows the steamboat routes as well as the principal routes overland, and it shows by contours the height of the country, and gives in feet the height of the principal mountains.—*Times.*

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

Thirteen men have now been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the recent murder of the Joyce family in Connemara. All the men were in their houses when taken into custody, except one, who was on his way home from a wake.

As has already been stated, the murdered persons lived in one of the loneliest spots of a lonely district in Galway. The name of the place is variously stated as Mullaghadruma, Masindrama Finney, and Maam Trassna. The little cottage they occupied is one of the ordinary Irish type, and it lies in the hollow at the foot of a mountain. The land here is a portion of the estate of Colonel Clements, whose tenants, numbering about 300 or 400, have, with one or two trifling exceptions, not paid a farthing of rent during the last three years. John Joyce was one of these tenants, and he had lived peaceably upon the farm since 1877, his family including his wife; his mother, Margaret Joyce, eighty-five years of age; his daughter, Margaret, eighteen years of age; and his sons, Michael, sixteen; and Patrick, eleven. His eldest son, Martin, a young man about twenty years of age, lived at Clonbur, as a farm-servant. On Thursday the Joyce family retired to bed at their usual hour. About one o'clock in the morning, as Michael stated, he heard shots; the door was taken off its hinges, and a number of armed assassins poured into the cabin. The father was shot as he stood on the floor, having sprung out of bed; the wife was bludgeoned; and then the inner room was entered. The feeble old grandmother was here attacked, and her skull was crushed by a rain of blows. Michael was shot in the head and stomach; his sister was struck on the head by a blow which killed her instantly, and Patrick was badly beaten on the head and face with a stick. The murderers lighted the room with a blazing piece of bog-deal. Having accomplished their bloody business they departed and disappeared in the darkness. The door was left lying against the outer wall. In the quiet which succeeded the departure of the murderers, Michael, fatally injured by a bullet wound in the stomach, crawled out of the bed in which lay the corpse of his grandmother and his sister and the senseless form of his little brother, and went to the kitchen for a drink of water to quench his burning thirst. He found his father lying dead on the floor, and his stepmother dying in her bed. Terrified and faint, afraid to return to the horrible bed in the inner room, and trembling with dread to remain by the side of his father's corpse, he crept in by the side of his father's wife. She lay moaning, but though her head and face had been fearfully battered she did not die till some time subsequently. The living boys had to endure alone the awful agony of the remainder of that night, and the horrors, if possible still more frightful, which the early dawn revealed to them, and yet no help came to them. It was two hours after daylight when the son of a neighbouring farmer, named Collins, accompanied by two women named O'Brien, who wanted to borrow a pair of cards for wool-spinning, arrived at the door, and Collins entered. Alarmed by the sight of John Joyce lying dead, he did not advance further, but hastened to alarm the occupants of the straggling village along the valley and mountain sides. The villagers soon collected, and a body of them entered the cabin. They spoke to the boys, who told their tale as well as they could. At half-past nine o'clock eleven men went to the police hut at Finney, a distance of nearly two miles across the mountains, and described what they had seen and heard. Two constables returned with them, and the necessary steps were taken for the holding of the inquest, and the commencement of such an investigation as may, it is hoped, result in the discovery of the perpetrators of the crime.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. G. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck, speaking at a meeting of the Whitehaven Conservative Association, said that every one one was well aware that the circumstances of the country must be the reverse of good. The Irish policy of the Government had been marked by "a deed without a name"—the Kilmainham treaty. There was one hope for Ireland, which lay in showing a firm front against the revolutionary party, and insisting that England and Ireland should never be separated. He blamed the Government for their want of firmness in dealing with Egyptian affairs and suggested that if 100 policemen had been sent to Alexandria at the outset nothing more would have been necessary. When British subjects had been murdered and property had been plundered, a peace-at-any-price Government bombarded Alexandria, and the largest expeditionary force ever sent from this country since the Crimean war was despatched to that place. Everything for which he blamed Lord Beaconsfield Mr. Gladstone was doing, but without the support which Lord Beaconsfield had in Europe. As to the domestic legislation of the Government, there was none. He was afraid they could not call the restoration of Cetewayo domestic legislation, but he believed that was the only positive thing the Government had done during the present Session.

Speaking at Blackburn Mr. Coddington, M.P., expressed a hope that the House of Commons would soon find more congenial work than constant interference with Irish affairs. It would not be right for him to say that the whole of the blame devolved on the Government for not carrying out the various promises which they made at the commencement of the Session. When they saw the trouble the Government had with the Irish members, and the anxiety bearing upon them, they must feel that it was really a great misfortune to be called upon to take the management of the affairs of Ireland. As time went by, and as Irishmen saw the anxiety of the English people to do them justice in every way, he thought they would come to a sense of their real position, and, instead of sending men to the House of Commons to obstruct legislation, they would send representatives who would have the interests of their country more at heart.

Mr. Fort, M.P., speaking at Clitheroe, said that the Government had got through very little legislation in consequence of having been engrossed with the affairs of Ireland. He did not begrudge Ireland some of their attention; but the time had come when it was their duty to try and pass measures which were required for England. He thought they had given Ireland as much as she had a right to ask for. They had given her a Land Act, and this year the Government had given her something with which he did not at all agree. He could not see why poor English taxpayers should pay the rent of the Irish landlords, instead of their tenants, who were either unwilling or unable to pay. If they were unwilling, he thought they ought to be made to pay; and if they were unable, he did not see why Irish landlords should not do the same as English landlords—meet their tenants half way.

At the Burdon Hotel, Weymouth, on Thursday morning, Sir Stafford Northcote received a deputation, consisting of Sir Frederick Johnstone, M.P., and several of the leaders of the Weymouth Conservative Association. Mr. Mercer, the chairman of the Association, presented Sir Stafford Northcote with an address, expressing their deep sense of gratitude for Sir Stafford's indefatigable efforts in furtherance of the Conservative cause during the past session of Parliament. Sir Stafford in reply, said: Mr. Mercer and gentlemen, I am very much obliged, I can assure you, for the kindness which has prompted you to come this morning and give me this address, which I shall value, and which I am sure will be a pleasing record of my visit here. I need not say to you, of course, that I have no political object whatever in coming here, nor indeed should I have thought of a political visit at this time. I dare say you remember that one of the characters in Shakespeare informs us that there are persons with whom time gallops, and others with whom time stands still; and instances as those in whom time stands still, lawyers, because they sleep during vacation from term to term. I do not know if the same thing might not apply to members of Parliament. We might have been allowed to sleep between sessions, especially as the intervals now are so very short, and I do not know whether we shall have any interval left if matters go on in the way they promise to do. (Laughter.) I have been anxious as far as possible to get a little rest between this and the autumn session, and I found it was a very profitable way of doing so by making my way by the sea-coast, and I must say that of the many places I have visited there are none where I have enjoyed myself more than here. (Cheers.) You have a fine open sea, and you have a grand sight in that great Chesil beach, which always reminds me of the Conservative party, which, though it is washed over from time to time, always manages to come right afterwards. (Applause.) We shall find the same is the case with the Conservative party throughout the country. (Renewed applause.)

I have to congratulate you upon the visit the Prime Minister seems to have paid without doing you any damage at all. (Laughter.) I cannot help thinking if he had been here still and had heard of this meeting, his theory of what is due to himself in self-defence might have led him to take some strong measures by way of bombarding Weymouth. (Laughter.) But he seems to have gone away without doing any great mischief. When we meet again we shall find that he is prepared to carry on the war in the same way as he has been doing ever since Parliament met. There was a thing said some years ago by Lord Salisbury, when he and I were colleagues together, at the time of a general election. He was addressing his constituents, when he said:—"I do not know what this new Parliament will do, but this I will venture to predict, that whatever it is elected to do it will do exactly the contrary." Undoubtedly, if we look back to what this present Parliament was elected to do, and compare it with what it has done, we may think there is some little application of that saying at the present time. (Applause.)

In acknowledging an address from the Bournemouth West Conservative Working Men's Club, Sir Stafford Northcote expressed agreement with Mr. Gladstone that as regards Government business, the Parliamentary session so far has been one of "utter ruin and discomfiture." He was afraid to say what results had accrued from the legislation on Irish affairs, over which so much time had been lost. There is nothing, he continued, in the terrible news recently received from Ireland to encourage the belief that the policy of the Government in reference to that country has had, or is likely to have, the great success which has been claimed for it.

But it is, of course, too early to speak positively as to what the effect of the latest legislation may be. We must wait for results. So with regard to Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy. At the present moment we are all anxious, as far as possible, to co-operate with the Government in supporting the honour and the interests of England, but we cannot help feeling that the state of things which has been produced in Egypt might have been avoided—ought to have been avoided—by a wiser and more discreet policy some months ago. Whatever may be the result, it will in our opinion have been to a great extent an unnecessary misfortune that has been brought upon us and upon the world for want of greater firmness and prudence at an earlier period. The time will come when we must examine more seriously into the whole history of this business, and then we shall be able to speak more distinctly than it has been consistent with our feelings of patriotism that we should do during the past session. I am very glad to find that throughout the country there is a feeling among the Conservative body generally, and to a great extent among the Conservative working men, that the game is not lost, that our part is not played out, and that we have yet a great work to do in political affairs. I am sure that there is a growing spirit—and one which ought to be encouraged—that we ought all to be working in harmony—not only with our own friends and supporters in Parliament, but also with the great body of the constituencies throughout the country. I speak for Lord Salisbury and myself particularly, because we are put in a prominent position, and a great deal is demanded of us. I am thankful to say that we work in cordial harmony one with the other, that is there is no jealousy or division to be apprehended between us, that we feel that we have a very hard task before us, and we can only hope that we are to be supported by vigorous work in the different constituencies. These are times in which our country cannot afford to lose the hearty support of her Conservative sons. The dangers to which the Constitution is exposed are great, and the enemy are powerful. We have endeavoured to abstain from imitating what I consider was unpatriotic and reprehensible conduct on their part when we were conducting affairs; but we must not let it be supposed that our abstinence from embarrassing the Government implies that we are not ready to fight the battle of the Constitution at the proper time and in the proper way,

The result of the polling which took place on Tuesday to fill the vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of the Haddington Burghs caused by the resignation of Sir David Wedderburn was declared as follows:—Mr. A. Craig Sellar (L), 833; Mr. Walter Scott Seton-Karr (C), 544; majority for Mr. Sellar, 289. At the general election in 1880 Sir David Wedderburn was elected by 1,019 votes, against 607 given to Captain Houston, the Conservative candidate, the Liberal majority being then 412. The number of voters on the register was 1,896.

GOVERNING IRELAND BY CONNIVANCE WITH CRIME.

"A Looker On" has addressed the following letter to the *Evening News*. It is dated Dublin, August 22:

"Hardly a day now passes over in Ireland that there is not recorded an incident to prove the utter demoralisation of that distracted country, produced by Liberal legislation. Once again are the murderers and outrage-workers let loose. Occasionally they are called off by their employers, when the game of the agitators necessitates the semblance of a return of peace; but they are always kept well in hand. Thus, while the Chief Secretary was felicitating his hearers at Derry on the indications he observed of the coming of better times, when Leaguers would cease from troubling, and 'Moonlighters' be at rest, the record of the brutal massacre of a whole family in Mayo was being revealed to the world in all its unparalleled hideousness; and to-day we hear of another abominable crime. A farmer in Kerry has been brutally butchered by a contingent of 'Moonlighters' for the heinous crime against Land League law of taking a derelict farm from one of his relatives.

"That these revolting crimes are directly consequent upon the policy of unlimited and unreasonable concession to Irish demands and connivance with crime with which the present Government are fairly chargeable, cannot be denied or seriously disputed. The avowed object of the agitation in Ireland is the extirpation of landlordism, and that is to be brought about by first impoverishing the landlords by withholding rent and preventing the occupation of farms from which tenants have been evicted, and when they have been so reduced in circumstances as to be 'brought to their knees' they are to be bought off by the tenants, and compensated by payment calculated on the rental of the land reduced to 'prairie value'—that is to say, the landlords are to be forced to part with their properties for a price nearly approaching to nothing at all.

"This programme is enforced by organised intimidation—by boycotting, by outrages on men and beasts, and by wilful murder. The murders and outrages, it is true, are said to be perpetrated by secret societies unconnected with the Land League, and the Land League journals affect to regard them with the liveliest horror. But all this is false pretence—impudent and transparent hypocrisy. It is the League, and the League alone, which suborns murder and pays for the commission of outrages. This is well known in Ireland, and to the Government. Did not Mr. Gladstone himself state that the Land League supplied funds to defend 'Moonlighters,' and did not Mr. Forster's revelations, on the occasion of the discussion in Parliament of the infamous compact of Kilmainham, disclose the fact that the Irish Executive had knowledge of the journeyings of the Leaguer Sheridan between Paris, where the League treasurer resides, and the League money is kept, and the disturbed districts in the South and West of Ireland: and that every such journey was followed by a plentiful crop of murders and outrages?

"And is it not also notorious that frequent demands have been made in the public press for the publication of the details of the expenditure of the Land League funds, and that every such demand has been met by the excuse that such a proceeding would give undesirable information to 'the enemy'—*i.e.*, the British Government? Why? Plainly because much of the money has been spent in the subornation of murder and outrage, and it would not answer to have the fact publicly known. A letter in the *Irish Times* of Monday states that, according to the League treasurer's admissions, the surplus funds in his hands should now amount to £70,000, but the probability is that this is an over-estimate. Possibly he should have that much if his payments were confined to such as have been published, but the truth is that the expense of subsidising the forces of disorder and paying the 'patriots' who do the talking and the 'Constitutional' part of the business is the heaviest part of the expenditure, and there is little doubt that it has reduced the treasurer's balance to a very low ebb.

"This appears the more probable since a new device for obtaining more money has been hit upon by the Leaguers, and has just been started in Dublin. It is pretendedly a movement to collect money for the sustentation of evicted families; in reality, it is intended to keep the agitation going and support the agitators.

"Such are the programme and the *modus operandi* of the League, which may almost be said to be directly under the patronage of the Government. Is not Mr. Parnell now the cordial ally of Ministers? Has he not so moderated his speech and actions in the past session—leaving his subordinates to do all the bullying and the obstruction—that they have been graciously pleased to promise him all he asks, and more? And has he not expressed himself quite satisfied? Next session, he has been given to understand by the responsible rulers of Ireland, the further spoliation of Irish landlords will be taken in hand. The Land Act is to be amended; leaseholders are to be relieved; the labourers further provided for; and greater facilities given to occupiers to become owners. 'This,' said Mr. Parnell, 'in my opinion, and in that of every 99 out of every 100 persons in Ireland, will be a final settlement of the land question.' That is, the tenants will be rooted in the soil; the landlords out of it.

"Let us consider what this means, viewed in the light shed upon it by the demands of the Land League. Already the Government has done much in the direction of reducing the land of Ireland to prairie value—the League will do the rest. They will have reduced in time the rents of yearly tenants by fully 25 per cent by Act of Parliament; they are pledged to place the leaseholders in the same boat—to enact that their rents shall also be reduced in the same proportion. The further reduction of rents they will leave to the Leaguers, who, by the aid of organised intimidation and murder, hope—and with reason—to pull them down further, more rapidly and far more effectively than the Land Act is doing. Soon, the hope from the Leaguers is, that the goal of prairie value will be reached, and then the Government comes again to the front. The tenant at present who desires to purchase his holding will be given on loan by the Government three-fourths of the purchase money; the Government are understood to intend to arrange that the whole amount shall be advanced, and the repayment made to extend over a longer period. So that the tenant will have forced the landlord to sell at his—the tenant's—own price, that is, anything the tenant vouchsafes to offer. The State gives him the money, and he enters into the absolute possession of the plundered landlord's property with nothing further by way of encumbrance than a small terminable annual payment, not amounting to more than a tithe of the amount of the reduced rent he has paid of late years.

"Thus we see that in every stage of the 'war against landlordism' in Ireland the landlords' foes are aided and encouraged by the Government, who commenced the robbery of landlords; the agitators, the murderers, and the outrage-mongers continue it; and when the work of spoliation is complete, money is to be advanced by the Government to the tenants to enable them to finally get rid of the landlords—to send them to 'h—ll or Connaught, or anywhere out of Ireland.'

"Is it not plain therefore, that the primary responsibility for the anarchy in Ireland—the wholesale murders, the maiming of dumb animals, the atrocious outrages on men, women, and children, the burnings and threatenings—rests with the present Government? But, it may be argued, they have suppressed the Land League; it no longer exists. This is the greatest delusion of all. The League has not been suppressed; it lives and has lived since the proclamation declaring it illegal was issued—it has, indeed, been far livelier then ever it was before, since it was supposed to have died. Nothing happened except a change of name and of government. It called itself the Ladies' Land League, and its executive was supposed to be composed of ladies, but it was the same concern all the time, and worked just as much mischief.

"Now, however, that the Leaguers and the Government understand each other, another transformation has been effected. Petticoat government has been abandoned—the 'Ladies' have retired from the leadership—and the League appears under male guidance as the 'Land and Labour Industrial Union.' But it is the same terror-spreading Land League—with the same objects, the same leaders, the same officers, the same offices—as of old. It underwent its latest baptism on Monday at the hands of its high priest Parnell. Its chief object is declared to be the the redress of the labourers' grievances, but only as a means to the great end—the extirpation of landlordism. The labourers are to combine to demand increased wages from the farmers; the farmers are expected to cheerfully comply, but it is pointed out to them that they can use the circumstance of having done so as an excuse for demanding from their landlords further reductions of rent. The landlord therefore will be again the sufferer.

"The 'Union' not being technically illegal, will, as a matter of course, proceed to openly 'demonstrate'—already, as we know, the unionists are secretly operating in the same direction with their advance corps of murderers and outrage-workers—hold 'monster' meetings, and incite turbulence and disorder, and no doubt the Government will take no heed of their doings. In fact, the Government and the agitators understand each other's game thoroughly, and all the true Irishman can do is to pray that God may 'save Ireland' from both."

A NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

A new political agitation was started on Monday in Dublin by the formation of the Irish Labour and Industrial Union, the professed object of which is to enable the labourers to raise their social condition, and to improve themselves by organisation, and by the assistance of all classes around them. A meeting to establish the new league was held in the evening in the Ancient Concert Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P. Mr. Parnell, M.P., Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. Biggar, M.P., Mr. Sexton, M.P., Mr. Redmond, M.P., Mr. Healy, M.P., and Mr. Leamy, M.P., were present, together with many extra-Parliamentary members of the old Land League, including Father Sheehy, Mr. M. Harris, and Mr. Kettle. Mr. Parnell moved the adoption of an address to the people of Ireland. It set forth:—

By general consent, the moment has come when, without detriment to the movement for the destruction of the feudal system of land tenure, a great national effort should be made to harmonise the interests of the trades and workmen of the towns and the labourers of the country in an organisation to which each class might look for national regeneration. The labourers have an urgent and acknowledged claim in this respect. Their co-operation is indispensable to any further measure of agrarian reform; and in prudence, no less than by common gratitude, the national credit is pledged to securing for the Irish labourers some such amelioration in their own condition as they have so loyally striven to bring about in the condition of the tenant-farmers. As the first portion of our work we appeal, therefore, to the tenant-farmers, who have obtained much and can obtain more through the exertions of the labourers, and to the industrial classes, who will by-and-bye require the aid of the labourers in making the Irish trade revival a great and all-pervading national movement, to join us in obtaining for the labourers of Ireland the following benefits:—First, to secure for the labourers plots of ground and improved dwellings, and generally more favourable treatment from their employers; secondly, to obtain such an alteration in the law as will further facilitate the acquirement of land by labourers, and the building of suitable dwellings thereon; thirdly, to obtain the Parliamentary suffrage and a share in the local government of their counties for the labouring classes; and fourthly, to encourage native industries and manufactures, which will enlarge the field of employment. We trust it will be seen that the interest of all sects of the Irish population lies in a strenuous and cordial support of these moderate claims.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., in seconding the motion, said he did not think that this question of the condition of the labourers could be settled on a satisfactory basis if they were to accept the decisions as to rent now being made in the Land Courts. The labourers ought not to be improved at the expense of the impoverished tenants. The cost, if any, should be borne by the useless class—namely, the landlords. That was the standard which the whole Land League adopted, and that was what he would stand by; but in all their organisation they should remember that the Irish had before them one goal—namely, that of nationality. The address was adopted, and measures for organising the new movement were agreed to.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

It is to the Liberals that we owe that singular theory—not often, perhaps, openly avowed, but continually revealing its prevalence in the common assumptions of the Radical economist—that a progressive rate of increase in public expenditure is naturally and necessarily an unhealthy sign; and that though the world continues to grow, and the needs of government to multiply, not only in the matter of internal administration, but of the prosecution of the international "struggle for existence," it ought nevertheless to be possible to prevent any increase, if not to effect an actual reduction, of the costs and charges which this state of things entails. It is strange enough that any theory exposed to such continual refutation from every analogy in private affairs should ever have gained any credit; but there is little doubt that it has won a sort of indolent, unthinking acquiescence in many quarters, and as little doubt that it must inevitably lead its adherents into disaster. It seems to us, indeed, as certain as anything can well be that unless the people of this country can rid themselves betimes of the delusion that they can cheapen, or at any rate permanently fix, the cost of "working" such a business as theirs, they are bound straight for calamity. Nay, we may regard it as almost an essential condition of the national safety that the nation should learn to perceive that the very opposite is the truth; and that the maintenance of our present place in the world, and of the resulting standard of material prosperity which that place secures to us, cannot possibly become a less costly, and will, in all human probability, become a progressively more costly, work as time goes on. England is very rich; Englishmen are, on the whole, very lightly taxed; and they have a traditional reputation for common sense and business capacity. Surely these are all conditions favourable for telling them frankly that their property is most inadequately insured, and that unless they consent to pay a considerably larger premium they may some day find themselves overtaken by an "accident" which will go near to ruin them. Surely it cannot be supposed that this business-like people will doubt the prudence of such advice, or that this wealthy and lightly-taxed people will grudge the cost of following it?—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE ARMY IN EGYPT.

We print the following in a convenient form for reference. The numbers are, as a rule, stated approximately:—

Sir Garnet Wolseley commands a total force, European and Indian, of over 30,000 men; of whom 19,200 are infantry, 3,800 cavalry, 1,900 artillery, and 1,300 engineers.

A.—The English force, numbering nearly 24,000 men and 6,300 horses, includes 14 generals, 73 colonels, 176 majors, 235 captains, 601 subalterns, 88 warrant officers, and 22,800 men:—

The Infantry, 17 battalions, 14,200 strong (13,600 men, 520 officers), is divided into 4 brigades, besides divisional infantry:—

I. First Brigade, commanded by Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, consists of the *Guards*, 2,600 men and 90 officers: (1) *Grenadiers*, 2nd batt., (2) *Coldstreams*, 2nd batt., (3) *Scots*, 1st batt. Each regiment consists of a colonel, five majors, four captains, twenty subalterns, and over 760 men.

II. Second Brigade, commanded by Major-General Graham, consists of two *Irish* and two *English* regiments, 3,150 men and 120 officers: (1) *Royal Irish*, 2nd batt., (2) *West Kent*, 1st batt., (3) *York and Lanc.*, 2nd batt., (4) *Royal Irish Fusiliers*, 1st batt. Each regiment consists of two colonels, three majors, five captains, twenty subalterns and 760 men, except West Kent, which has four majors, four captains, and 860 men.

III. Third Brigade, commanded by Major-General Sir A. Alison, consists of the four *Highland* regiments, 3,070 men and 120 officers: (1) *Royal Highlanders*, 1st batt., (2) *Highland Light Infantry*, 2nd batt., (3) *Gordon Highlanders* 1st batt., (4) *Cameron Highlanders*, 1st batt. Each regiment consists of two colonels, four majors, four captains, twenty subalterns, and 767 men.

IV. Fourth Brigade, commanded by Major-General Sir E. Wood, consists of four *English* regiments, 3,000 men, and 115 officers: (1) *Berkshire*, 1st batt., (2) *So. Staffordshire*, 1st batt., (3) *Shropshire*, 1st batt. Each of these consists of 860 men, (4) *Sussex*. 1st batt., will consist of 800 men.

Extra.—Divisional Infantry: (1) in 1st Division, *Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry*, 2nd batt., consisting of 30 officers and 860 men, (2) in 2nd Division, *King's Royal Rifle Corps*, 3rd batt., consisting of 30 officers and 960 men.

The Cavalry numbers in all 2,300 officers and men, with 2,030 horses:—

The Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Major-General Drury-Lowe, consists of 90 officers, 1,600 men, and 1,480 horses: (1) *Household Cavalry*, three squadrons, consisting of two colonels, three majors, three captains, sixteen subalterns, 452 men, and 431 horses; (2) *4th Dragoon Guards*; (3) *7th Dragoon Guards*. Each of these consists of two colonels, three majors, five captains, twenty-one subalterns, 573 men, and 526 horses.

Extra.—Divisional Cavalry: *19th Hussars*, two squadrons, consisting of 574 men and 534 horses. One squadron will be attached to each Division.

The Horse Artillery attached to the Cavalry Brigade consists of seven officers, 175 men, 176 horses, 6 guns, &c.

The Royal Artillery, with 54 guns, is commanded by Colonel Goodenough. Attached to the 1st Division are (1) the *A Battery 1st Brigade*, and (2) the *D Battery 1st Brigade*; and to the 2nd Division (3) the *I Battery 2nd Brigade*, and (4) *N Battery 2nd Brigade*. Each of these has seven officers, 194 men, 153 horses, 6 guns, &c. With the Corps Artillery are (5) the *G Battery B Brigade* R.H.A., (6) the *C Battery 3rd Brigade* and the *I Battery 3rd Brigade*. With the Ammunition Reserve is (7) the *F Battery 1st Brigade*. Each battery has seven officers, and about 170 men. In the Siege-train are (8) the *4th Battery of the London Division*, (9) the *5th Battery* of the same, (10) the *5th Battery of the Scottish Division*, and (11) the *6th Battery* of the same. Each battery has four officers and 138 men.

The Engineers, commanded by Colonel Nugent, consist of one company with the 1st Division, one with the 2nd Division, and three in the Corps of Engineers. The Pontoon-train, the Telegraph-troop, the Field-park, the Railway Staff, the Ordnance Department, the Commissariat and Transport, complete the list of the English forces.

B.—The Indian force commanded by Major-General Sir H. Macpherson:—

Infantry, (1) *Seaforth Highlanders*, 1st Batt., (2) *Manchester Regiment*, 1st Batt., each with 21 officers and about 750 men, (3) *7th Bengal Native Infantry*, (4) *20th Bengal N.I.*, and (5) *29th Bengal N.I.*, each with 8 officers and 680 men, and consisting of Sikhs, Hindustani Mahomedans, Pathans, Hindustanis, Brahmins, Rajputs, and Punjabees.

Cavalry, (1) *2nd Bengal Cavalry*, (2) *6th Bengal Cavalry*, and (3) *13th Bengal Cavalry*, each with 8 officers and 500 men.

Artillery, two Batteries, and Engineers, &c. The Reserve consists of the *4th* and *31st Madras Native Infantry*.

ARABI PASHA.

Sayed Achmed Arabi, or El Ourabi, commonly known as Arabi Pasha (states *Truth*), is an Arab of humble origin. Recently he has claimed to be a direct descendant of Mahomed, but it is more than doubtful whether he has any real title to this distinction. Before he attained his present position, he always made a boast of being a fellah, "a son of the black earth of the Nile," as his friend, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, enthusiastically calls him, and certainly in appearance he is a type of the fellaheen class. He is a tall, broad-shouldered, heavy, unintellectual-looking man, with coarse features, a dull olive complexion, and a rather forbidding expression. His manners,

however, are not unpolished, and though his glance is furtive and he never looks one in the face, he converses with apparent frankness in a quiet, deliberate tone. Arabi entered the Egyptian army when he was but a mere boy. He is now nearly fifty years of age, but, until recent events, he has never had an opportunity of proving his courage in the field. His military career has been distinguished only by reason of the restless spirit of insubordination which has prompted him to engage in perpetual intrigues. It may be conceded that many abuses exist in the Egyptian military system calculated to vex the soul of an ambitious and patriotic officer, and it is quite possible that Arabi's tortuous actions may have originated from an honest desire for legitimate reform. Be this as it may, he soon attracted the notice of the wily ex-Khedive Ismail, who first promoted him from the ranks, but who subsequently cashiered him. According to some accounts, he suffered the indignity of the bastinado on this occasion, but in 1873 he was reinstated in his rank, and when the Khedive Tewfik came to the throne, he made Arabi—whose name was then unknown to the public—a colonel, and gave him command of a regiment. There is no doubt that ever since his disgrace Arabi has been animated by a thirst for vengeance. It is said that during his enforced idleness he devoted himself to scientific studies, but as a fact his education is confined to a bare knowledge of reading and writing, and he can speak no language but his native Arabic. He contrived, however, to gain among his ignorant brother officers a reputation for learning and piety, which, added to his alleged martyrdom, considerably increased his influence. He soon became leader of a party which formed an important element in Egyptian politics, and in that capacity he was courted and flattered by the contending factions of the Government. But though he had a large number of adherents among his comrades in arms, and was a popular idol with the ignorant soldiery, his real ascendancy dates from the fatal interview with the Khedive on the 9th of September. So little confident was he, however, on that memorable occasion, of having the entire sympathies even of the troops he had brought with him, that he would probably have surrendered his sword if Tewfik had had the courage to follow Sir Auckland Colvin's advice, and demand it. Arabi showed symptoms of weakness, and was manifestly ill at ease and nervous, while the majority of the regiments present appeared quite indifferent to the scene which was passing before their eyes. But the Khedive could not be persuaded to take prompt action, and from that moment Arabi was the most prominent personage in Egypt. As Minister of War Arabi showed himself quite equal to his dignified position. He had plenty of self-confidence, and a fair share of impudence and swagger. He developed a native talent for diplomacy, which enabled him to hold his own in spite of his ignorance and defective education. He could be all things to all men, and while secretly plotting to further his own ambitious views he was profuse in his professions of loyalty to the Sovereign. But up to the present he has given no evidence of possessing remarkable abilities, and would probably never have become *de facto* ruler of Egypt if various circumstances had not combined to favour his pretensions. Headstrong determination and force of will are his chief characteristics, and these being rare qualities among Orientals, his success is mainly attributable to them. At the same time, it cannot be denied that he has proved himself a skilful agitator. He has neglected no opportunity of fomenting dissatisfaction in the army, and arousing the worst passions of the mob. That he was directly responsible for the massacre which took place at Alexandria in June last cannot reasonably be doubted. He is, in truth, *pace* Sir William Gregory and Mr. Blunt—"my friends Gregory and Blunt," as Arabi feelingly calls them—an unscrupulous adventurer, who, having possibly started with good intentions, has long since yielded to the promptings of vulgar ambition. He is, happily, "hoist with his own petard," and it now remains to be seen what account he will give of simself. His policy of "masterly inactivity" may be good generalship, but it is of a negative sort. He has yet to win his spurs, and to show the world he is worthy of the confidence he has inspired in his misguided followers.

SACRED GREEK CODICES AT HOME AND ABROAD.—No. X.

The following is the Tenth Paper addressed through the columns of the *Guardian*, by Dean Burgon, to his friend, the Rev. Prebendary Scrivener, D.C.L. :—

Dear Dr. Scrivener,—In my preceding letter I concluded my enumeration of sacred Codices of whatever kind—dealing in a summary manner with four classes of manuscripts; partly because I had so little to say concerning them that is new, or that is not fully known to yourself already; partly because I desire to interfere as little as possible in a province which you have already so conspicuously made your own. A very useful work will have been effected when the whole of our multitudinous materials shall have been reduced to order, and made available for reference; but the chief part of the undertaking will have been achieved when our manuscript helps towards the establishment of the text of the fourfold Gospel have been carefully ascertained, their respective localities indicated, and a number assigned to each several specimen.

(1) This part of the subject may be dismissed when it has been pointed out that finality in the present inquiry is neither to be attained, nor to be wished for. As the years roll out, more and yet more Codices will inevitably come to light. Our insular resources are not yet nearly exhausted. In many of the libraries of Europe diligent search has yet to be made. I suspect that in many parts of Turkey unsuspected treasures are even now lying hid. Not one of the monasteries of the East, as we have seen, has been as yet satisfactorily explored: some of them have not even been so much as visited hitherto by any one competent to tell us what they contain. Scholz, in 1830, by extraordinary diligence, was enabled to enumerate *in all* 469 Evangelia and 180 Evangelisteria. In the present series of Letters, numbers have been assigned to 605 Evangelia and 285 Evangelisteria. But then (for reasons fully explained already) we have not taken into our account 20 of Scholz's "Evann.," nor 23 of his "Evstt." In the room of those 20, we are able to show 69; and in the room of those 23, we point to 25. So that at present the figures will be found to stand somewhat as follows :—

(*a*) Evangelia known in . . 1830—469.
. . . . . 1882—674.
(*b*) Evangelisteria known in 1830—180.
. . . . . 1882—310.

In other words—allowing for vacant numbers, &c.—our Codices of the Gospels, which in the year 1830 were estimated at 649, are discovered to fall short of 1,000 by only 16 in the August of 1882. I venture to say they will have exceeded 1,000 before Christmas. I further freely permit myself to hope that our manuscript resources will become half as many more in the course of the next hundred years.

But in the meantime we can only look for progress in this, as in every other department of human learning, by individual observation and united endeavours. May I be permitted to ask the favour at the hands of any who care for these pursuits, and to whom the present series of Letters has afforded any measure of gratification, that they will communicate to me the whereabouts of any sacred Greek Codices which may come to their knowledge, either at home or abroad? There *must* exist in *many* private libraries individual specimens of high interest and importance, of which, nevertheless, nothing is generally known—partly, because there are none to inquire after their existence; and partly because there are so few to care for the fact when it has been ascertained. Will not those also who visit foreign libraries be persuaded to make inquiry of the librarians—(most obliging as well as most intelligent I have ever found them to be)—as to what recent acquisitions they have made in this department? But it must always be carefully explained that it is *Greek* sacred Codices that we are inquiring after; and an effort should always be made actually to inspect the document—however incompetent a traveller may feel himself to report satisfactorily concerning its contents.

I had intended in this concluding Letter to give you a somewhat fuller account of certain of the Codices which I was the first to introduce to general notice in 1873 and 1874. But, partly because I perceive that in utilising the contents of my former series of Letters, you judged it expedient greatly to condense the details which have been furnished already—and partly because the present series has already grown so lengthy—I am about to pursue a different course. My individual store of sacred Codices having been long since exhausted, I venture here to offer a practical suggestion concerning the classification of certain of these objects: a suggestion, by the way, which originates in part with yourself.

(2) There exist, then, on the one hand, a vast many more candidates for admission into our lists of sacred Codices—("Evangelia," "Acts," "Paul," &c.) than (to speak plainly) can possibly be admitted. It is unreasonable, on the very face of it, to assign equal external importance to half-a-dozen tattered leaves of an Evangelium, and to such a document as Evan. 33, or 69, or 604. Some of these objects are the merest fragments :—or are utterly destitute of interest :—or their present *locus* almost defies definition. And yet such things (some of them at all events) are too precious to be lost sight of altogether. This, then, on the one hand.

On the other hand, there are at least thirty vacant places in our several lists which *want* filling up. I am not, of course, recommending that we imitate Scholz, in his treatment of "Acts 56," and "Paul 59"—Tischendorf and Tregelles, in their treatment of "Acts 61." All that kind of thing introduces endless confusion into the study, and results in nothing but perplexity and inconvenience. Thus, I would on no account get rid of "Paul 66," or "181," or "183,"—until we know a vast deal more about the contents of each. But since in the list of Evangelia (for example) the numbers 321, 322, 325, 327, 328, 441, 442 have *certainly* been bestowed by Scholz through sheer inadvertence on *non-entities*, I cannot but think that we shall do well to proceed in some way to utilise those numbers. Nay, it is surely high time that such an occupant as "Evan. 203" were superseded. To be brief, I propose that in future we fill up vacant numbers with such cognate fragments as I began by describing. When these multiply to an inconvenient extent, they may be designated Evan. 321 A, 321 B, &c.

What think you then of assigning to one of the vacant places among the Evangelia, a manuscript of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in which you may with good reason feel interested—"B-C I. 1;" which you inform us (p. 222) contains the *Magnificat* and the *Benedictus*? Another candidate for similar notice will be parts of "Barocc. 59"—six leaves containing St. Luke xxiii. 38—xxiv. 53, which you mention at p. 216, and something of St. John. Would you think well of locating these,—(together with "Addit. 11859" and "11860," which I described at the close of my Sixth Letter,*)—under "Evan. 579"?

[You will remember that, as yet, the sole occupant of the last-named number is "Addit. 11868,"—which represents three whole-leaves from the beginning, and two leaves, together with two half-leaves from the end of St. Matthew [x or xi], exquisitely written.]

But then, besides all these unhappy fragments, there exists at Venice a splendid Catena on the first nine chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, which I described to you in a letter dated December, 1873, and which you refer to at page 220 of your *Introduction*. Also, an unnumbered Catena on St. Luke is found in the same library, described in the same letter. Also, at Modena there is a late copy of Victor of Antioch's commentary on St. Mark (January 22, 1873). Surely you may find room for these things in some of the vacant niches of the Evangelia! I cannot conceive why a Catena, or any other commentary on the Gospels, should not be reckoned as an Evangelium—provided only that the sacred text is found duly introduced therein, and set down (or very nearly set down) *in extenso*.

Next, there are several vacant numbers in our actual list of "Evangelisteria" also—(*nine* at least—viz., Nos. 38, 39, 59, 62, 112, 143, 147, 148, 149)—which may hereafter be filled up with fragments in a similar way. Let me suggest that just a few *uncial* leaves, requiring a number, may be reckoned and described under "Evst. 163," or under "Evst. 199": and that several fragments in cursive writing may be allowed to take refuge under the shelter of "Evst. 200," or of "Evst. 262." The Lesson in Seidel's Codex ("Acts 42"),—and the Lessons from the Gospels in "Apost. 15" and "Apost. 24," [*Plain Introduction*, p. 263] may reasonably be referred (in the exercise of your own better judgment) to such places as any of these.

There will, of course, in like manner, be certain places of "Acts" to be filled up (*e g.*, Nos. 110, 112, 152) :—others of "Paul,"—viz., Nos. 222 and 3, 225 and 6 :—*one* certainly of "Apostolus" (No. 43),—but of this I spoke in my last Letter. With a view to filling up some of these lacunes, you will wish to be reminded of "Addit. 11859" and "11860" (from the Butler Collection), which are portions of a Rituale [xv] written over an earlier text [xiii?] of parts of the New Testament. Among these is St. James iv. 1-16 and St. Jude ver. 4-15. I must also not fail to tell you of "Addit. 19392*a*,"—which contains a fragment of St. James (i. 1-23),—two leaves most exquisitely written (xi or xii), with a commentary in the margin. This fragment is bound up with Evst. 262 (Addit. 17370).

But I venture to suggest that, in every such instance, a very exact record should invariably be retained—(probably in a footnote, to avoid confusion)—of what *had* been. The history, I mean, of that particular number should always be related. And now to pass on to a different subject.

(3.) Next, then, for a few words on certain of the Evangelia at Rome. Having waded through the letterpress at the end of Bianchini's great work (*Evan. Quadr.* vol. ii. Part i.), I may as well furnish you with some of the results. You will find that he describes Evan. S (Vat. 354), at pp. 504 and 571; and exhibits a specimen, in plate vi. after p. 492. Next (p. 505), he notices Evan. 145 (Vat. 1548): and then describes in the same page, Evan. 157 (Urbin. Vat. 2)—both of which he figures in the same plate vi. Next you will find that Philip Vitali ("Romanus hieromonachus S. Basilii Magni") in a letter to Bianchini which begins at p. 506, undertakes to give some account of the principal Basilian sacred Codices. Accordingly, he describes Evan. 169 at pp. 530-1, and gives a specimen in *facsimile* in the plate which faces p. 527.

Evan. 170 is described (with specimen) at pp. 533-4. From St. Luke xvi. 8 to the end of St. John is by another scribe who calls himself ἄγγελος θάνης. Evan. 171 is described (with specimen) at pp. 534-5. The contents of Evan. 172 (also with specimen) are minutely given by Vitali at pp. 529-30. This copy (*foll.* 218) supplied Bianchini with the effigies of the Evangelists which he introduces at the end of each of the Gospels reprinted from the Vercelli Codex of the old Latin. I learn with regret from M. Cozza, that the Greek portion of this same Evangelium (Vallicell. F. 90) is indeed lost. Evan. 173 (which from the specimen in Tab. iii. must be of the eleventh century) is described at p. 516. Evan. 174 (dated the 4th hour of Monday, 7 September, A.D. 1052) was the work of one Constantine :—γραφὲν διὰ χ[ειρὸς] Κωνστ [αντίνου] ἁμαρτωλοῦ καὶ ταπεινοῦ ἀπτ (?) οἰκῶν (*sic*) ἐν πόλει ταβερνῶν—whatever that may mean: but it certainly does not mean "tabernis habitans,"—as Scholz, with his accustomed slovenliness, represents. "The mention of the Prefect of Calabria"—(remarks M. Cozza—in allusion to the last words of the foregoing inscription, viz., παρῶν (?) τῆς ἡγεμονίας Γεωργιλᾶ στρατηγοῦ Καλαβρίας)—"affords good reason for believing that this Codex (viz., Basil. 41) is of Calabrian origin. The greater part of the Basilian MSS. now in the Vatican" (he adds) "are from Calabria." What need to point out to such a one as yourself that we have here one of those precious hints which are especially desiderated in inquiries like the present? I shall consider that a distinct step in advance has been taken as soon as we are able to assign our cursive Codices, with anything like confidence, to different regions of ancient Christendom.

Evan. 175 is elaborately described by Vitali at pp. 519-21, and a specimen is given in Tab. iii. Evan. 176 is said to contain an extraordinary text. Vitali says it begins at St. Matthew x. 22, and ends at St. John i. 40. He describes it in p. 518 and gives a specimen in Tab. iv. Evan. 177, with very remarkable pictures, is described at p. 525. Of this Codex no *facsimile* is given. Evan. 178 was once (like Cod. L of the Acts) in the library of Cardinal Passionei. It consists of 272 leaves, and is described at p. 561, being figured in the plate facing p. 560. Evan. 179 (consisting of 219 leaves) is not figured. Vitali's description of it is at pp. 562-3. The last five leaves are by a different hand. Fol. 219, which is illegible, is following by a Synaxarium on paper, of twenty-nine leaves. Evan. 394 (Vallicell. F. 17), containing the whole New Testament, is described at p. 531, but is nowhere figured. I spoke of this Codex in my first Letter. It consists of 350 leaves: on the last of which the writer's name (Μιχαὴλ, ἱερεὺς ὁ καλόθετος), and the date, appear.

Then, for the Evangelisteria,—†Evst. 35 (Vatic. 351) [ix] is described at p. 504, the *fac-simile* being on plate v. after p. 492. †Evst. 36 (Vat. 1067) [ix], is described at p. 503, and figured on the plate iii.;—a grand Codex certainly. Evst. 123 (Vat. 1522) [ix], is described at p. 504, and figured on the plate iv.—another grand Codex. Evst. 124 (Vat. 1988, Basil. 27) [xi]—and Evst. 125 (Vat. 2017, Basil. 56) [xi]—are both described at p. 518 and figured on plate iii. The latter Codex contains a memorandum of the death (12 Oct. 1345) and burial of a lady named Constantia. In the same plate is seen a *facsimile* of Evst. 126 (Vat. 2041, Basil. 80) [xi], which is described at p. 517. On the last leaf is written—Ἐτελειώθη ἡ ἱερὰ βίβλος αὕτη διὰ συνδρομῆς Γεωργίου . . . . . (What is the "*concurrence*" specially intended?)—†Evst. 127 (Basil. 102) [ix], is described at p. 503 (but far more fully at p. 524), and is figured on plate iv. after p. 492. It consists of 178 leaves, and is mutilated at either end; pp. 119 to 178 being the works of a more ancient scribe. Evst. 156 (Vallicell. D 4[1]) [xi] is described at p. 527—9, and figured on the plate which faces p. 527. It must be one of the most superb and extraordinary specimens of calligraphy and ancient painting in the world. About thirty of the pictures with which it is adorned are enumerated and described. It consists of 380 leaves. You will share my concern at learning from M. Cozza that this Codex is still missing.

You may like further to be reminded that "Acts 160" is described at p. 522, and a specimen is given on plate iii. I will add that Acts 166 (Vallicell. B. 86) is elaborately discussed at p. 535—8, and is figured with Evann. 170 and 171. It consists of 255 leaves—one leaf of paper, at the beginning, supplying the place of a lost leaf of the original. This Codex is the work of two scribes: one of whom inscribes his name Ἰσαακίμ ἱερομόναχος) at p. 151—the other (Γεώργιος ὁ τοῦ Ἡλιοῦ), at p. 228. L of the Acts, described at p. 564, is figured in the plate facing p. 560. Apoc. B. (Basil 105) is described at p. 524, and figured in plate iv. after p. 504.

It only remains to mention that at p. 563, Vitali describes a copy of St. Luke with Theophylact's Commentary, and figures it in the plate facing 560. In the same page he describes a copy of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans [A.D. 962] with Chrysostom's Commentary, and figures it in the same plate. If we assign numbers to these two Codices, they may reasonably occupy two of our vacant niches. I overlooked them before. Both are spoken of as having once existed in the library of Cardinal Passionei: the latter is numbered "58." About Evan. 47—Evst. 188—and Praxapost. 49, I have told you already in my enumeration of Codices hitherto overlooked by the critics . . . And so much—or rather so little—for the treasures in the Vatican, concerning which it is greatly to be deplored that we are still so utterly in the dark.

(4) But in truth, in whichever direction we turn our eyes, we are made painfully aware—so many of us, I mean, as have at all made these studies our delight—that in every quarter it seems as if everything still remained to be done. In an age so boastful as the present of its intellectual progress, one can but ask—Where are the men who are making any part of this ample field their own? How comes it to pass that the dialects of Upper and Lower Egypt—not to say the Gothic, the Ethiopic, the Armenian languages—are so universally neglected by our scholars? And if it be replied that such achievements must of necessity be reserved for very few—well but, where *are* those few? Why at least are no scholars found, at the end of so many years, to revise the text of certain of the more important and worst edited of the ancient Fathers? Epiphanius and Gregory of Nyssa, more than any, cry aloud for this kind of help. And the task really demands nothing beyond a fair amount of scholarship and a moderate degree of enthusiasm. Certain *Catenæ*, which still remain in manuscript, would abundantly repay editorial labour. Not a few Patristic remains are yet lying neglected in the libraries of Europe—every one of which would give us an appreciable lift. Scholars who can find leisure for nothing else might at least construct exhaustive indexes of the New Testament quotations in certain of the chiefest of the ancient Fathers. All, if they would, might contribute *something*.

But the most direct help to Textual Criticism is to be looked for at the hands of those who will be at the pains to *collate*. If my ability were but commensurate with my desires, I would train and send out at once twenty or thirty intelligent young men to the Libraries of Athos and Meteora—St. Saba and Jerusalem—Patmos, Constantinople, and Cairo—who should bring us back exact collations of every principal sacred codex which exists in any of those several repositories. This would be a nobler undertaking than trying to persuade the monks to surrender their treasures. And while such an enterprise as I have been describing was being carried out in the East, Oh, that it were in one's power to employ about five times as many experts on the libraries of France and Italy, Germany and Spain! We should make appreciable progress in this province on sacred science—should make not a few extraordinary discoveries—could such a dream be realised.

Can none be found, at least here at home, to collate with care—say, a hundred copies of the New Testament? The ability and necessary scholarship exists in perfection among us, to my certain knowledge. Happy shall I think myself if my words may provoke any to imitate *your* example—who, single-handed, have done more in this department—*and done it better*—than has ever been done by Englishmen before. *Vivas et valeas—et conferas!*

* Let me be allowed here to correct some errors. The figures should stand thus :—

St. Matthew	xii. 33—xiii. 7.
,,	xvi. 21—xvii. 15.
,,	xx. 1—15.
,,	xx. 15—xxi. 5.
St. Mark	x. 45—xi. 17.
Also, St. James	iv. 1—16.
St. Jude	ver. 4—15.

Note further that, in strictness—(I see fon referring to my memoranda)—what I have called "Addit. 17370, (2), and (3)," should have been called "Addit. 19392 *b*." All the fragments, when I inspected them, were bound together in what I have ventured to designate "Evst. 262."—Note, also, that the number of pages in Evan. 604 is 296: and that the binding of the Codex is of the fifteenth century.

CARDINAL MANNING ON ENGLISH CHRISTIANITY.

Preaching at Northampton last Saturday, at the reopening of the ancient chapel of St. John's Hospital, Cardinal Manning spoke in the course of his sermon of religious divisions in England, and said that it was for Catholics to pray that these divisions might be healed. There was hope for England. The desolation here was not so great as in some lands. Where was the church of St. James at Jerusalem, St. Mark at Alexandria, St. John at Antioch, St. Perpetua at Carthage? Thank God, England was Christian still. Catholics bore no animosity towards Christians who believed in the Blessed Trinity, in Jesus Christ, His Incarnation, His Passion, the Redemption of the world, the Coming of the Holy Ghost, and other truths contained in the Apostles' Creed. All such they embraced as Christians. Though they were not united in brotherhood of the Church it was their duty to pray for this unity; but hope without work was idleness, prayer without labour was superstition. No soul would ever be saved by scolding and threatening, or by the use of such words as "heretic" and "schismatic." These were like the east wind, which cut off the first blossoms of repentance. Charity was the fire of God, and charity should have the warmth of truth in it. England did not desert from Catholicism—she was robbed of it. England loved Christianity, and was ready to stand by it. Wherever there was a heart containing spiritual life their duty was to strengthen it in the spirit of Him who saith He will not break the broken reed nor quench the smoking flax.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Sir GARNET WOLSELEY started by sea from Alexandria on this day week, and proceeded eastwards with the First Division, including the First and Second Brigades, of the British Army. Having on Sunday landed six hundred troops, who occupied Port Said at the northern outlet of the Suez Canal, and disarmed the garrison, he went with the expedition southwards to Ismailia, which is half-way between the two extremities of the Canal. Here the bulk of the First Division has landed. Ten thousand men and forty-three transports have already arrived. It is General WOLSELEY'S intention to push forward to Cairo as soon as possible, along the disused line of railway. The enemy were soon shelled out of Nefiche Junction, four miles on the road; and General GRAHAM'S force, consisting of the 84th and 46th Regiments, some marines, and some horse-artillery with three guns, together with the heavy Household troops and a squadron of Hussars, has now already advanced four miles beyond that spot to Ramses, where the enemy seems to be strongly posted.

Meanwhile General HAMLEY was left behind at Alexandria with the First Division, which includes the Second and Third Brigades, commanded by Generals ALISON and WOOD. One or two unimportant *reconnaissances* have been carried out. A number of ARABI'S troops have probably been withdrawn from his fortified camp at Kafr-ed-Dawar, in consequence of General WOLSELEY'S flank movement; and it is believed that the British Commander will order the Second Division to join him at Ismailia, after leaving a sufficient garrison at Alexandria.

Simultaneously with the descent on Port Said and Ismailia, General MACPHERSON, who had lately arrived at Suez with the first part of the Indian contingent, advanced seven miles up the Canal with a force of two hundred Highlanders and some sailors, and routed the enemy at Shalouf, who suffered heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The KHEDIVE'S new Ministry includes two of the chief members of the true National party, CHERIF and RIAZ PASHAS. We are glad to learn that SULTAN PASHA, the President of the Chamber of Notables, is at Alexandria. He is one of the ablest men in the country, and possesses enormous influence in Upper Egypt, where he will probably succeed in creating a strong diversion in ARABI'S rear. We hope shortly to hear that NUBAR PASHA has joined the new Ministry.

The proposed military convention between England and the Porte, under which Turkish troops should be sent to Egypt, has not yet been signed. The probability is that it will not be signed, which is distinctly a subject for congratulation.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S two speeches at Bournemouth and Weymouth were short, but very much to the point. In the first of them the Conservative Leader glanced at Mr. GLADSTONE'S allusion to the past Parliamentary Session as one of "utter ruin and discomfiture," and showed his disbelief in the success of the Irish legislation of the Government. Turning to foreign politics, and especially to the subject of Egypt, Sir STAFFORD expressed a desire not to embarrass the Government, but at the same time declared that the Egyptian complication might have been avoided by prudence and discretion months ago, and that at a future time it would be necessary to examine into the conduct of the Government.

In his second speech, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE dwelt, with great effect, upon the gross inconsistency observable between the abuse hurled by Mr. GLADSTONE, when in Opposition, against Lord BEACONSFIELD'S policy, and the wholesale adoption, not to say exaggeration, of that policy by Mr. GLADSTONE when in office. "No one," said Sir STAFFORD, "expected that "when this Parliament had been in existence "two or three years, and this Government had "had its full swing all the time, we should find "that we could only govern Ireland by "coercion, settle foreign affairs by going to war, "and only manage the House of Commons "itself by endeavouring to stop all freedom and "liberty of debate."

The new Irish Labour and Industrial Union held its first meeting at Dublin on Monday. Mr. PARNELL, having long held aloof from a

movement which threatens the interests of the tenant farmers as seriously as the tenants' agitation affected that of the landlords, has at last committed himself to the support of it. This surrender is noteworthy, and it is interesting to read the somewhat awkward way in which Mr. Parnell endeavoured to conciliate the two parties, and to keep the peace between them.

We print elsewhere the awful details of the murder in a district bordering on Connemara. Fifteen men have been already arrested, ten of whom have been committed for trial. Another horrible murder has been perpetrated in Kerry.

The revolutionary policy of assassination is further illustrated by the discovery at Trieste of a number of Orsini bombs, together with revolutionary proclamations printed in Italy. We have here the handiwork of the Italian Liberals of the "Unredeemed Italy" faction. The head of this "school of thought" is Menotti Garibaldi, the son of the distinguished filibuster and eminent advocate of assassination, who has recently died, and whom many Englishmen—including noblemen and gentlemen—during his lifetime delighted to honour. Our kid-gloved Liberals were always fond of Rebellion and Disorder—at least abroad.

The spirit of Confiscation is catching. In the pleas put forward by those who are leading the agitation against the payment of Tithes we recognise the tone with which the Land controversy in Ireland has made us familiar. "Being hampered by the payment of the tithe, "the producer could not employ so many "hands as he would otherwise do." This is like the old story about the "necessity" of the tenant's "living and thriving"—at the expense of the landlord, of course. Again, "if the "taxation were for any good purpose—for "education or for relieving the rates—they "would willingly pay them, but they objected "*when they themselves received no benefit*, and "the money went to the pockets of the clergy-"man." The idea of there being any moral obligation to pay the debts freely contracted is of course entirely wanting. Mr. Gladstone should be proud of his pupils.

The British Association has been holding its annual meeting this week at Portsmouth. The address of the President, Dr. Siemens, dealt especially with various forms of electrical energy.

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

The campaign which has just opened in Egypt can scarcely be a very prolonged one. When it is concluded—when the rebellion has been crushed and order restored—what will be the next step to be taken? What is to be done with Egypt in the future? This, we are assured, is the all-important issue which will come up for settlement when the war is over, and which meanwhile remains an open question. Thus Mr. Gladstone, with his "moral "considerations," and his "disinterested "motives;" and thus, too, the Ministerial Press, with its shrill disclaimers of "Jingoism," so suggestive of a vehement virtue which "doth protest too much." These frantic but vain endeavours to keep up an appearance of consistency with past professions are little creditable either to the candour of those who use them, or to their estimate of their countrymen's powers of perception. No one is for a single instant deceived by fictions which are contradicted by the plainest and most obvious facts of the case. For if any one thing is clear it is this—that the future of Egypt is practically settled at this moment, and has been settled from the day when England went there unaided to restore order.

That future is summed up in two words—an English Protectorate. This and nothing else is, or could be, the meaning of English intervention. No possible reason or justification can be found for an English intervention which does not also absolutely postulate an English Protectorate. From whatever point of view our interference was originally necessary, our continued supervision of Egyptian affairs is equally needed. The restoration of the Khedive's authority, and the putting down of the rebellion, would be a useless task unless that authority is maintained, and any repetition of the rebellion guarded against. The punishment of outrages on the persons and property of Europeans must be followed up by adequate protection of both for the future. The rescue of our highway to India from the dangers which menaced it would be meaningless, if we were not prepared to take permanent measures for its security. The internal prosperity of the country, the development of its resources, the reform of abuses, the amelioration of the miserable condition of the peasantry—all these are objects which we rightly set before us. But who is now to enforce their fulfilment, if not England herself? Why have we entered upon the work of clearance singlehanded, unless we are ourselves going to build up? It is simply inconceivable that any nation should consent to clear the ground for others to build on. We have not sent an army of over 30,000 men, and the finest fleet in the world, to do the rough part of the work, merely in order that others may reap the rewards of our toil. We make bold to affirm that no English Ministry—not even the Scuttling Cabinet—would dare to propose such a thing. Months ago it was perfectly open to any of the European Powers, or all of them, to co-operate with us in the work of re-habilitating Egypt. They abstained from any share in the undertaking, for the obvious reason that their interests did not demand their action. For the very same reason they will, we are assured, abstain from hampering us in finally settling the affairs of the country. The time for proposals of co-operation was before the commencement of the work. We have begun to perform the task alone: we shall finish it without aid. In spite of the unfriendly tone adopted by many of the Continental journals, there is, we believe, no serious reason to suppose that foreign Governments, with the exception of Russia, view our action with disapproval. No doubt the German Powers find it necessary, for reasons of their own, to remain on terms of at least apparent amity with the Porte; but Prince Bismarck, having contrived, by bringing pressure to bear on France, to split up the Anglo-French alliance, can scarcely desire to alienate the goodwill of England, and drive the two Western Powers once more into each other's arms. The individual European Governments—we say nothing of the "European Concert," which was never anything more than an empty phrase—have, in fact, settled the matter by allowing, so to speak, the case to go by default, and by leaving the whole work to England Nor was any other course really practicable from the outset, for we entirely decline to believe that the "mandate" to Turkey was proposed by any European Power with a serious intention that it should be carried out. An English intervention was clearly the only admissible one, for the very reason that an English Protectorate was seen to be the only possible solution of the question. There is, indeed, absolutely no alternative. No one, except Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Blunt, believes that Egypt can stand alone. To hand the country over to Turkish rule, or rather misrule, is out of the question. An Anglo-French Protectorate, or even a revival of the Joint Control, is now impossible for many reasons—one being the disloyal conduct of the French towards ourselves, of which clear proofs are now, to our knowledge, in the possession of the English Government. To propose a joint protectorate of all the Powers would be to attempt a particular application of that principle of the "European Concert" which is already discredited in the eyes of the world. In short, the English Protectorate in Egypt is necessitated by the inexorable logic of the facts of the situation.

When the war is over, England will know how to respect the rights of her neighbours, whilst guarding her own interests. There is no question as to the annexation of any part of Egyptian territory, nor of any curtailment of the maritime and commercial rights now enjoyed by all countries in the use of the Suez Canal. But if the vast enterprise in which we are at present engaged is to have any permanent result whatever, the establishment of a British Protectorate is of absolute and vital necessity.

RECONSTRUCTION IN IRELAND.

Are there any signs of improvement visible in the state of Ireland? Certainly, if we are to judge solely by the undoubted continuance of outrages, it would be difficult to answer that question in the affirmative. The horrible murder of the Joyce family in Connemara—incomparably the worst even of the hideous crimes which have darkened the recent history of Ireland—is one of those events which at first sight almost fill one with despair of any improvement. And yet, in spite of all, we confess to hopefulness for the future, for reasons which we will now endeavour to state.

The great fact of the present situation in Ireland is the utter and complete breakdown of the mischievous Liberal policy pursued in that country for years past—of now paltering with treason and undermining the security of life and property, and now adopting harsh and violent measures of coercion and repression. The absolute failure of that policy is, we say, evident and indisputable. And the proof of this is twofold. It is shown in the first place by the continued hostility of the Irreconcilable party of the Land League, exemplified by the outrages which, of course by their orders, are still perpetrated. And again it is shown by the growing disgust of that large proportion of the people, who, being really respectable at bottom, are now thoroughly disappointed by the proved failure of Radical promises, and undeceived as to the true nature of the infamous machinations of the Land League. We think that signs of a distinct reaction may be traced. To quote merely those one or two recent illustrations which occur to us at the moment: the tone, so decidedly loyal and monarchical, of Lord Mayor Dawson's speech at the Dublin banquet; Mr. O'Connor Power's most able speech last Sunday at Castlebar, denouncing crime and exposing the hypocrisy of the Land League; the absence of the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy from the Parnellite festivals on the 15th instant, and the remarkable letter of Lady Florence Dixie published in the *Morning Post* of yesterday. Anyone who pays attention to the progress of events in Ireland could multiply evidence of this kind. And the inference which we draw is, that the Radical imposture has been at last found out: the Socialist and Anti-religious Revolutionary agitation is unmasked, and the time has come for the Policy of Reconstruction—a policy which demands the mutual trust and the earnest co-operation of all who represent those social forces which make for Order as well as for Justice.

To be plain, the moment has arrived when the eyes of all who desire the true and permanent welfare of Ireland, instead of a mischievous, unprincipled method of tinkering which upsets everything and settles nothing, are turned to the Conservative party. What has Liberalism ever done for Ireland, from Cromwell to Gladstone? Rather, what has it not done for her hurt and her ruin? The Radical policy, stolen from the wallet of American Socialism, has sought to make capital out of her wrongs and misfortunes. The Liberal agitators, acting as the tool of Mr. Parnell, raised the cry of "Justice to Ireland," with the intent of inaugurating, under the most favourable circumstances, a Revolutionary movement, which, it was hoped, would later be extended to England and Scotland. The failure of the Radical schemes is the opportunity of Conservative statesmen; and we maintain that an enlightened and truly liberal policy towards Ireland would be in harmony with all the best traditions of that great Tory party, which, be it ever remembered, passed the Catholic Emancipation Act.

It is true of Ireland, as it is of every other country, that the one and only solid bulwark against the Socialist Revolution is the influence of Religion. Whatever amelioration has lately taken place in the state of Irish public feeling is demonstrably due to the beneficial action of the bishops and clergy. The dissolution of the Ladies' Land League—a body which for many months was by far the most mischievous instrument for propagating sedition and organising outrages—was directly the result of ecclesiastical action. It is, no doubt, easy to point to the eccentricities of Dr. Croke and Dr. Nulty, and the undoubted sympathy of a large proportion of the Roman Catholic clergy with the objects originally and ostensibly professed by the Land League. But surely it is doing only mere justice to bear in mind the past history of Irish Nationalism. Themselves drawn from the ranks of the people, how could the clergy be expected to do otherwise than join their flocks in resisting the oppression, social and religious, of a minority, which was not only of alien blood, but actuated by ultra-Protestant bigotry? All the greater credit is it to the Irish hierarchy that they should have emancipated themselves from so potent a tradition. It is indeed impossible to exaggerate the good effects of the influence exerted by Cardinal McCabe, acting under direct instructions from the Vatican. It is well known that His Eminence has for months gone in peril of his life at the hands of the party of Assassination; and surely no better testimony than this could be given to the value of his efforts to crush disorder.

We hope the Conservative party will take a broad and statesmanlike view of the situation, and of their own responsibilities in regard to it. It is their task, and theirs only, to rally the forces of Order. Let them seek first to unite the upholders of Religion—those who profess a God and a Gospel. It is impossible to identify the Tory party with a narrow Orangeism: it is futile to ignore the plain fact that the religion of the Irish people is Roman Catholic. Writing as Churchmen and Tories, we earnestly desire to see an alliance between the various forces which work in a Conservative direction. We are, for instance, of opinion that greater concessions ought to be made in the matter of Roman Catholic Education, on the lines of Lord Beaconsfield's wise and statesmanlike policy. For the rest, we cannot now do more than indicate the bare outline of a Conservative and Constructive policy with regard to Ireland. We ourselves—though others may not share our opinion—cordially wish all success to the Land Corporation, which, if properly worked, so as to gain public confidence, ought, we think, to be productive of great benefit, especially to the labourers. We cannot think that Emigration on a large scale—a plan with which many of our friends seem to be deeply enamoured—is in the least either necessary or desirable. On the contrary, we are convinced that it is much to be deprecated, if only on the ground that the Irish emigrants, most of whom go to the United States, are there exposed to all sorts of evil revolutionary and secularist influences. It cannot be wondered at that the clergy are opposed to Emigration. Surely a preferable alternative is the reclamation and utilisation of the millions of acres of Irish land which now lie uncultivated. Especially we welcome the scheme of Peasant Proprietary proposed by Mr. W. H. Smith, not only on the score of its intrinsic merit, but also because we hope that we are justified in viewing it as a pledge of further efforts of an enlightened Tory statesmanship in the direction of social and political Reconstruction in Ireland.

Reviews.

DANIEL MACMILLAN.*

The *Memoir of Daniel Macmillan*, written by the author of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, and published by the firm of which the subject of the memoir was the founder, contains a great deal which is of more than usual interest. It is, as Mr. Hughes briefly sums up in his preface,

> the story of a young Scotchman, born in a peasant home, who, with no schooling but what he could get in a small provincial town, before he was twelve, and in spite of want of means and wretched health, won his way to the front rank in a difficult business, and died at forty-four, the founder and head of a well-known firm of publishers.

Nor is it only as an example of successful industry that it claims our attention. The gospel of "Self-help," if we may be allowed the expression, has been preached so often that there is no need of a fresh sermon on the old text. But the life of Daniel Macmillan was by no means that of the ordinary successful tradesman whose idea of self-help is only to help himself and nobody else. It is not merely as the founder of one of the first of the publishing firms of the day that Daniel Macmillan merits a *vates sacer*. He was in many other ways a remarkable man, and he has met with an appreciative chronicler in Mr. Tom Hughes. There is, indeed, a good deal of force in the objection which has been taken to the present volume, that it ought more properly to have been written by one of the many Cambridge men who owe so much to the good and honest man whose life it records, rather than by an Oxford man, who, however distinguished, must, of necessity, regard the great publisher more from the outside point of view. But, as fifteen years have now passed since Daniel Macmillan was brought into that presence of death with which, more perhaps than any other man, he had endeavoured to familarise himself during his lifetime, and in that long interval no dweller by the Cam has come forward to tell his story, it is as well that it should have fallen into the hands of one so well qualified in other respects to deal with it as Mr. Tom Hughes. The impression left by his narrative is a very striking one; and few will read this volume to the end without being prepared to admit, in the enthusiastic language of the biographer, that "there was something in this man's personal "qualities and character apart from his great "business ability which takes him out of the "ordinary category—a touch in fact of that rare "quality which we call heroism." His intimacy with many men of note who cherished and valued him, the energy and vigour with which he threw himself into the discussion of many important social problems, his love of his business, which he regarded by no means from the mere pounds, shillings, and pence point of view, are well brought out by his biographer. Deeply interesting as are the glimpses afforded of his spiritual life, and also the records of his intercourse with the Hares, it is, perhaps, the high and exalted estimate of his calling which makes the most profound impression on the reader.

Οὐ γὰρ βαναυσὸν τὴν τεχνὴν ἐκτησάμην

is the motto which ought to have been prefixed to the present volume, for it is in the spirit of this noble line that Daniel Macmillan worked:—

> "Bless your heart, MacLehose," he writes, while still a shopman at £80 a year, to his old friend and fellow-craftsman, who had gone to Glasgow, "you never surely

* *Daniel Macmillan.* By Thomas Hughes, Q.C.—London: Macmillan and Co., 1882.

thought you were merely working for bread! Don't you know that you are cultivating good taste amongst the natives of Glasgow; helping to unfold a love of the beautiful among those who are slaves to the useful, or what they call the useful? I look on you as a great teacher or prophet, doing work just of the kind that God has appointed you to do. No, no, Mac! that won't do. We booksellers, if we are faithful to our task, are trying to destroy, and are helping to destroy all kinds of confusion, and are aiding our great Taskmaster to reduce the world into order, and beauty, and harmony. Bread we must have, and gain it by the sweat of our brow, or of our brain, and that is noble, because God-appointed. Yet that is not all. As truly as God is, we are His ministers, and help to minister to the wellbeing of the spirits of the men. At the same time it is our duty to manage our affairs wisely, keep our minds easy, and not trade beyond our means."

Nor was his practice different from his teaching, and from among many interesting reminiscences which his Cambridge friends have supplied to Mr. Hughes, we may select the following as showing how he put his teaching into practice:—

To establish good relations with the undergraduates, and especially with the studious portion of them, was one of the first matters which occupied the attention of himself and his brother. As to this part of their work, one of the earliest of their customers writes:—

"When the Macmillans first established their shop in the heart of the University, on a well-chosen site opposite the gates of the Senate House, we undergraduates felt that with men hardly older than ourselves there was opened to us a new sphere of interest. They were the first booksellers whom I, for my own part, had ever known to take an enthusiastic interest in their business and to have a literary insight below the binding of their books. . . Daniel was a man, like his Semitic namesake, in whom 'was found an excellent spirit,' tall, but with a frame already somewhat wasted; pale face, aquiline nose, a large mouth with full lips, dark lustrous eyes with long lashes. He looked like one whom God loved, I mean one who might pass away from us while yet young.

"He was fond of talking, especially on books, and soon groups of men would gather round him in the shop and listen to criticisms full of humour and knowledge on books and authors. It was he who first told us of a young writer 'who looked like a lion,' showing us Kingsley's *Village Sermons* and the *Saint's Tragedy*, and introduced many of us to Hare's *Victory of Faith*, and *Guesses at Truth*, and to Trench's poems and other works, and to Coleridge's *Aid to Reflection*. There was a little snuggery at the top of the house, in which in the evenings many of us first learnt to appreciate little-known Scotch songs and ballads, such as those of Motherwell and Alex. Rodgers. He gave me a little fat red volume of them, bearing the characteristic title of *Whistle Binkie*."

The confidence of undergraduate readers and purchasers of books grew rapidly, as they recognised that here was a man who showed not only insight but conscientiousness in his dealings with them. One such I remember bringing an admirably selected library to his rooms in Lincoln's Inn, which he had collected at Cambridge. He had had a great fancy for good binding, and used to relate how, when he first began to collect, he had fixed his affections on the eight volume edition of Mitford's Greece, beautifully bound, which he discovered on the shelves in Trinity-street. The price, having regard to the cost of such binding, he knew to be exceedingly moderate. He had accordingly ordered the books to be sent to his rooms; but on mentioning the purchase to Daniel, and admitting that it was the binding which had decided him, he was advised that the contents rather than the backs of books was the point to be studied; and that as he wanted the best history of Greece this would not be his proper investment. He exchanged it, after further talk, for the edition of Thirlwall in cloth, became a steady customer, and always attributed the absence of rubbish on his shelves to the good advice which he got on this and subsequent occasions.

One other testimony may be added. "When I began to reside as a freshman," writes Professor Hort, "his first stage of Cambridge life was over, as he had just passed from the small shop opened at first to the large and conspicuous place which has borne the name ever since. My tutor put down his name for me by way of recommendation, but without comment. He was in the habit, I heard long afterwards, of doing this with pupils supposed to be bookish. I do not in the least remember how I first got into conversation with him, but it must have been very soon, before the end of my first term. I was reading away at Maurice, of whom I had heard from John Ellerton, the present rector of Barnes, and this, as a matter of course, led to frequent conversations as time went on. The Cambridge habit of standing and turning over books made it easy for him to begin talking to men, and he used the opportunity freely, with books for a starting point. His talk was at once so interesting and so high in tone that it could not fail to do good, but I know little of its actual effect. Naturally, perhaps, it did not always find favour." The friendship thus formed between the Scotch bookseller and the present Hulsean professor, lasted until the death of the former, as was the case with many other of the best Cambridge men of that generation with whom he became acquainted in their early years.

As to Daniel Macmillan's personal relations with the elder men, I may quote the words of the distinguished headmaster of Uppingham, who writes:—

"Few men have left with me a more abiding memory of distinct personality than he has. I can see him now with his thoughtful face, and a certain attractive gentle power, as he stood and had a few words, now with one, now with another, as they came in. I do not know how it was that he and I first came in contact, but very soon, if I chanced to look in, he used to come forward and have a quiet talk with me, generally I think on some mental or social question rather than on books; or if on books, discussing topics of life which were suggested by them. He stands out in my memory perhaps the most distinct personality of my early manhood—an embodiment of gentle, thoughtful power, which attracted me exceedingly, and lives with me still, though I do not recollect with certainty any of our conversations. I have no doubt, indeed I am sure, that his words were at the time interesting; but I now feel that it was the man, not what he said, that took such hold on me, and it is as a living presence, not as a speaker of words, that he abides with me still."

It is good to think of a man thus throwing himself heart and soul into the work which has been given him to do; and success, which has been won under so high a sense of the dignity of the object aimed at, affords a lesson more valuable to the strugglers after success than triumphs more remarkable in a pecuniary point of view. The great house of Macmillan may well look back with pride to their pious founder; and that he should have clung to his high ideal through so much that was discouraging in outward circumstances, adds to the value of the lesson. His struggle against constant ill-health—the energy of the spirit ever triumphing over the weakness of the body—is one prominent feature in the present memoir. We may, perhaps, doubt if it were quite justifiable for a man so infirm in health—smitten with a life-long illness before he was twenty—to marry; but his natural tenderness of heart and strong family affection pleasantly relieve the graver—we should perhaps say the sterner—aspects of his character. He was gifted with a capacity for social enjoyment for which his life furnished few openings; and it was not till his stay at Hurstmonceaux that he had really a chance of that intellectual converse for which he was so well suited. His records of his visit to the Archdeacon contain many passages of literary interest, of which we may take the following as a sample:—

"Hare told me that De Quincey and Wordsworth, both of them, dislike Goethe, and think him little better than a quack. Wordsworth speaks of him in the most contemptuous manner. It always was a subject of warm discussion when they met, till at last it got so warm that they agreed never to speak to each other about Goethe again. Hare wrote a long defence of Goethe, especially of the *Meister*, for the *London Magazine*, in answer to a furious attack of De Quincey's, but it was never published. De Quincey is a strange man, and takes a pride in running down any idol; but one would scarcely have expected so calm a mind as Wordsworth's to have such an aversion to any great poet. Hare says that notwithstanding his greatness he really and heartily admires very few poets. Milton and Spenser—these he loves and appreciates—scarcely any other. Hare doubts his hearty admiration of Shakespeare. Now, as Hare loves Wordsworth, respects him, and thinks we have had no such poet for ages, I feel quite confident in what he says about him, that he does not misunderstand or misrepresent him. Indeed, he did not blame him for his judgments, he only mentioned these things as characteristics of Wordsworth, showing that, though he is a great poet, he is not always a correct critic.

"Of Coleridge he always spoke in the most affectionate manner. He knew him well, and I fancy all who knew him personally think far more of him than those who only knew him through his writings. Great as his writings are, it would appear that his best things were spoken. There seems to have been something in a company of men which raised him higher than he could ever rise with merely paper before him. The melody of his voice when delivering one of his long discourses must have been enchanting. . . .

"He spoke in the most affectionate manner of Charles Lamb. He dined with him and a large party of literati once. De Quincey was there. I daresay you know that De Q. is a very little man. Hare was sitting next to Lamb; De Q. was on the opposite side of the table. Lamb touched Hare, and said, quite aloud, so that the whole table might hear him, 'Do you see that little man?' (pointing to De Q.), 'Well, though he is so little, he has written a thing about Macbeth better than anything I could write;—no—not better than anything I could write, but I could not write anything better.' Immediately afterwards he said to Hare, 'I am a very foolish fellow. For instance, I have taken a fancy for you. I wish you would come and sup with me to-morrow night, I will give you crab—perhaps lobster.' Hare says that two glasses of wine made him quite light—not tipsy, but elevated—so that the stories about his drunkenness, and the things he says of himself are not to be trusted."

This intercourse with Archdeacon Hare had a most important bearing on his career. It was with the aid of Hare that he was enabled to establish himself in business, and it was mainly the influence of Hare which won him over from the Baptist Community into which he had settled down, after passing from an ardent Calvinism through a stage of scepticism, and he ended his days as a Broad Churchman of the School of Maurice, whose *Kingdom of Christ* combined with the influence of Hurstmonceaux to draw him away from Dr. Binney. His prejudice against "a priest" still remained; and amid much that is noble, and good, and true in the revelations of his inner life, afforded by the extracts from his letters and journals, there is ever a considerable infusion of the old narrow-minded anti-Church leaven which he derived from his early Calvinistic education. The dogmatic intolerance of dogma, which distinguished the school to which he attached himself, is brought out in many of the utterances of his characteristic impetuosity. But it is not on the points of difference between us that we would wish to dwell in noticing the life of a good and true man such as Daniel Macmillan, but rather on those points of similarity which bind all Christian men together in love of God and love of their brother also. In this respect, the hero of Mr. Hughes's volume might show a good example to many whose views on Church matters are less open to exception.

THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.*

The contents of this volume are a reproduction in substance of papers contributed from time to time by the writer to *Macmillan's Magazine*. The want of any close continuity in the chapters of this book, which will be felt by most readers, is owing to this fact. The only connection, indeed, is the subject-matter on which the various chapters treat and the tone which runs through the whole volume—a tone of almost unbroken sadness, of abounding perplexity, and, indeed, of despair. The author, looking out upon the ever-increasing divergence between the belief of the mass of real or nominal Christians in this country and the scientific and artistic classes, whether those who write poetry or those who paint pictures and complain that the prudery of Christianity sets bounds to the extravagances of the pen and pencil and prevents any very outrageous displays of a prurient imagination, sees only the rising waters and the deluge which threatens to obliterate all landmarks and overthrow all society. He speaks, with much evident sincerity, though possibly with some exaggeration, of the wide departure of "men "of thought" from any belief in a supernatural religion, and tells us that the traditional dogmas of Christianity are all in conflict with the theories of scientific naturalists, and that Christianity, if it would retain a nominal hold on the minds of men, must make surrender of the faith and conform to the imperious demands of a "healthy Paganism."

The remedy for present unbelief is, the writer thinks, the speedy promulgation of a religion which shall mingle in due proportions the rules of art and adoration of the beautiful with a dash of goodness, in which morality is to be kept in the background without being utterly cast aside, and with these two elements a strong infusion of science which shall give full scope to the worship of Nature. Alarmed at the prospect of a "general dissolution of States" and of the bonds of society, which the writer regards as imminent "from the decay of religion" (p. 111), he would maintain the Christian Church, which is in his estimation "the soul of society" and "the "creator of the State"—the formal cause, indeed, of the State and of society; but he would maintain it at the price of its abandonment of all dogmas and of all belief in the supernatural. The Church is henceforth, but on conditions, to be the authorised teacher of "history and science"—of true history, as the writer is careful to explain. And this, the writer thinks—or thinks that he thinks—may prove a panacea for the arts which he cannot shut his eyes to. All this, however, is but borrowed "philosophy." It is but the old offer to introduce the image of Christ into the Pantheon of unbelief, upon condition of its subordination to the gods of this world. Nay, since the time of the suggested imperial compromise, the very panacea has been tried, and by the confession of all men has signally failed. The "men of thought," the Encyclopedists of the last century, tried this substitute for faith in the supernatural when despairing of their success in propagating infidelity; and yet, maintaining national existence, they attempted to substitute for the worship of God the worship of irrational reason and of degraded humanity, and found their "healthy Paganism," their "beau- "tiful in art," in the person of a shameless harlot. And now the "men of thought" in England—so far as they are represented by this writer—are ready to plunge down the same precipice. What authority a religion unrevealed, a worship without an object which men could worship, a religion without obligations, can exert over the multitude, or even over "men of thought," the writer has not ventured to tell us. The truth which Talleyrand whispered into the ear of one such dreamer in his time, and which the writer of this book quotes, may well be whispered into the ear of the author of *Natural Religion*. We cite it as the best thing in this melancholy book:—"It is "said that the theophilanthropist Larevellére- "Lepeaux once confided to Talleyrand his dis- "appointment at the ill-success of his attempt "to bring into vogue a sort of improved "Christianity, a moribund rationalism, which he "had invented to meet the wants of a sceptical "age. 'His propaganda made no way,' he said. "'What was he to do?' he asked. The "ex-Bishop politely condoled with him, said "it was indeed a difficult task to found a new "religion, more difficult than could be imagined, "so difficult that he hardly knew what to advise! "'Still'—so he went on after a moment's "reflection—'there is one plan which you might "'at least try; I should recommend you *to be* "'*crucified, and to rise again on the third day.*'"

When art—even sensuous unprudish art and poetry, even as sensual as that which has of late claimed our ear, though it has failed to extort our admiration, and which we look up instinctively from those we love lest it should deprave them—when sciences, even those of Hæckel or of Tyndall, are any of them able to point to the like credentials as Christianity; and when the apostles of the new religion-which-is-to-be can show the like attestations of their sincerity as the apostles of the old, then may art and science have some chance of laying broad and deep the foundations of a religion which may hope to supersede that which has brought life, and light, and immortality to the knowledge of the world; but, until that time shall arrive, with stronger faith in the unseen than the writer of *Natural Religion* possesses, we shall still cling to the belief that the Lord is governor of the world, "be the people "never so impatient," and that the supernatural is around us, and that there be things which cannot be interpreted by—nay, which are irreconcilable with—the "philosophy" of materialism.

* *Natural Religion.* By the Author of *Ecce Homo.*—London: Macmillan and Co., 1882.

Mr. A. S. Walpole supplies for Messrs. Macmillan's *Elementary Classics* a new edition of the first book of the *Anabasis*, and Dr. Schmitz for the *School Series* of Messrs. William Collins and Co. a new edition of the first book of the *De Bello Gallico*. Both Xenophon and Cæsar have been so often edited for school use, that in each case we cannot but feel that the work is one of supererogation; but assuming there to be room for yet more additions to the great army of elementary school literature, both little volumes seem usefully adapted for their purpose. That of Mr. Walpole is perhaps rather the more ambitious of the two, and we doubt if it is not a mistake to talk about the "gnomic present" in a book intended for mere beginners. The questions at the foot of Dr. Schmitz' text will be found useful by lazy teachers, as well as by industrious pupils; and it is a good idea to add a few ruled pages at the end for the student to make his own notes, if any can be added to the very copious supply which the editor furnishes.

The excellent sermon preached by Archdeacon Randall at the annual commemoration of Schorne College on *Holidays and Vacations: their Use and Abuse*, well merited publication, and we are glad to find it in a form in which it may be useful to others than those to whom its hearty and wholesome teaching was originally addressed. Uniform with it are two sermons delivered by the Warden of Schorne himself on the occasion of his proceeding to the degrees of B.D. and D.D. in the University of Dublin. Though not preached to the boys under his charge, they are closely connected with the work which he has so much at heart, not only by the circumstance that it was on account of his position in relation to the school that he thought it right to take his D.D. degree, but also by their subject matter—*David at Naioth*, being an idyll of the prophetic college established near Jerusalem, and *Threefold Education* treating of the great exemplary education to which our Lord himself submitted.

Correspondence.

THE "HOLY GRAIL" AND THE WOOD OF THE CROSS.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Oudeis," will, I hope, excuse me for expressing the opinion, that nothing whatever is to be gained by sneers and scoffs directed against the religious beliefs of our fellow-Christians.

If he fails to appreciate the force of the simple and touching allegory of Mr. Tennyson's "Holy Grail," it is surely unnecessary to write of the pious old legend in a tone which is even obtrusively irreverent and offensive.

As to the Wood of the Holy Cross, I would point out, with all deference to so eminent and well-known a religious authority as Captain Marryat, that the English Church commemorates the Finding of the Holy Cross by St. Helena on May 3rd, and the Exaltation of the sacred Relic on September 14th; and that the Homily "On Peril of Idolatry," quotes, without disapproval, the words of St. Ambrose affirming the truth of the story.

It is, after all, simply a question of evidence, and is not to be settled offhand by mere *à priori* considerations. Of even greater weight than the speculations of Captain Marryat is the positive evidence of St. Cyril, Bishop of Jerusalem—the place where the event happened—who, writing about A.D. 348, a little more than twenty years after the occurrence (A.D. 326), says (Cat. 4. 10), "the whole world is filled with the portions of the Wood of the Cross." And again (Cat. 10. 19):—"The holy Wood of the Cross is His witness, which is seen among us to this day, and, by means of those who have in faith taken thereof, has from this place now almost filled the whole world." Once more (Cat. 13. 4):—"Though I should now deny it (the Crucifixion). . . . the Wood of the Cross confutes me, which has from hence been distributed piecemeal to all the world."

Not to trespass further on your space, the following references—easily verified—may be added:—Socrates, *Eccl. Hist.* i. 17 (Bohn's transl. p. 46), Sozomen, *Eccl. Hist.* ii. 1, St. Ambrose, *Funeral Serm. on death of Theodosius*, 45, and St. Chrysostom, *Comm. on St. John*, viii. 5. 1. On the other hand, Eusebius does not mention the subject, nor does Constantine in his *Letter to Macarius* on the Holy Sepulchre.

The story, which is thus supported by excellent evidence, was for 1,200 years believed by the whole Church, and is still accepted by the vast majority of baptised Christians. Those who take the opposite view are, comparatively speaking, a mere handful of persons living during the last 300 years, whose opinion does not even profess to be based on any evidence whatever, but only on their private view of the intrinsic probabilities of the matter.

Your most obedient servant,
Christ Church, Aug. 23. E. H. W.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—As a help towards clearing away the errors that have gathered round this legend, I beg to observe that the legends of the Holy Grail, and of the Veronica, and of the Holy Blood, are quite distinct from each other.

It has been shown that the Holy Grail is a vessel, and in Italian it is called Il sacro Catino.

The Veronica or Sudarium was the napkin which the Jewish woman is said to have held to the face of our Lord. Her name, real or imaginary, was Berenice, which is also spelt Beronice. The Greek B had in later times the sound of the Latin V, and Veronica is nothing but Beronice transformed into Latin. The name of the woman was given to the napkin. Dante refers to the legend in XXXI. Canto of the *Paradiso*:—

"Quale è colui, che forse di Croazia
Viene a veder la Veronica nostra, &c."

Brunone Bianchi, who ought to have known better, says in a note on the passage: "Veronica viene dal lat. *vera* e dal greco *icon*, vera imagine." And there is no reason why an English scholar should have fallen into the error of an Italian commentator.

The Holy Blood is supposed to have been caught in vials by angels. It is found as a relic in several places on the Continent—for example, at Heiligen-Blut, not far from Bad Gastein in Tyrol. Raphael painted the subject in an early picture in the possession of the Earl of Dudley. I believe the subject is painted in a window in the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster. G.

THE OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—In connection with kindred subjects to be noticed in the *Official Year Book*, I am desirous of obtaining information upon the following points, and shall be extremely grateful to hear from those who can speak from practical experience.

I. The adoption of any systematic plan which has proved successful in bringing the children of Day and Sunday Schools into intelligent sympathy with the work of Home and Foreign Missions.

II. The organisation of Special Services or meetings for discussion, by which the working classes of our large towns have been brought face to face with the dangers of the widespread unbelief of the present day. In explanation of what I mean I would refer to the efforts so well made by the Vicar of St. Edmund's, Northampton, in Advent and Lent last, providing that on Sunday afternoons a series of addresses upon the difficulties of belief should be given for the working men of the town, with a subsequent opportunity for friendly discussion.

III. Any details of the organisation and working of Middle-class Education.

IV. *Parochial Missions.*—Some details of a mission held in any large town or parish since Advent last; whilst I shall be also glad to notice any coming

missions, that they may be made the subject of intercession.

V. *Sunday Schools.*—A short record of any plan to provide for the instruction of Sunday-school teachers in the preparation of their lessons, and which has proved successful in securing regularity of attendance.

While specially mentioning these points, I shall be glad to receive suggestions upon any other branches of Churchwork which may be generally useful.

Through the kindness of the Bishops and others, both at home and abroad, many valuable statistics and records have been placed at the disposal of the Committee, thus manifesting the sympathy felt in the work it has undertaken.

Faithfully yours,

FREDERICK BURNSIDE,

Hon. Editor and Secretary to the Committee.

The Parsonage, Hertingfordbury, Hertford, Aug. 17.

[On point "II." we recommend application to the Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, Amen Corner, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C., for information as to the work of the Guild of St. Matthew. On point "V." we think it will be found an effectual plan to let it be understood that the Sunday-school teachers must always meet for instruction on a given day; once a month we should consider sufficient. An analysis of the instruction for, say, the ensuing month, may be published in the local magazine, if there be one, or (which we prefer) posted up at the church-door.—ED. *J. B.*]

CITY CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Will you do me the favour of allowing me to state through your columns, in answer to inquiries and remarks by the press as to how it is the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society has not made a stir against the Bishop of London's Bill for pulling down most of the City churches, that many of the council have felt that the Bill cannot possibly pass this year? Mr. Beresford Hope told me the other day that he and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck have "blocked" it. As the procedure rules only are to be the subject of legislation when the House resumes its sittings in October, we may look upon the Bill as dead.

If brought in again next year we shall give it strenuous opposition in both Houses.

I have been too unwell this year to attend to it (but have felt we were quite safe), or organise our annual meeting, but on my return to London in November a council meeting will be held, when we shall decide as to calling the members of the society together, and what action the Council shall take for next year's campaign.

One thing is quite certain, if we are to try to defeat the Bill, and save the churches, we must appeal for funds to appear by counsel and oppose the Bill in all its stages. Are those friends, who have been asking why the Society has not been on the alert this year, ready to help with the finances?

HENRY WRIGHT,

Honorary Secretary, the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society.

Liberal Club, Hastings, Aug. 19, 1882.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 12.

(TWENTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

1. M idshi P (man)
2. O livi A
3. O sca R
4. R oo K

NOTE.—Light 2: "Twelfth Night."

Correct solutions have been received from Alga, Bruce, Cousins, Dunstan, Dumfoodle, Etak, Hadji, Jib, Kiddle-a-wink, Ketho, Lance, Land o' Nod, M.A.E.B., Mac, Maud, Pegasus, Persevere, Roma, Sparks, Spero, Wylmcote, Zulus, and Zenobia.—23 correct, 15 incorrect; total 38.

DUMFOODLE and JIB are credited with correct solutions to Acrostic No. 11.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(TWENTY-SEVENTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

When the Cabinet's actions are reckoned,
It will not be counted the worst,
That they all went straight to my second,
For the sake of destroying my first.

1.

Following the grouse on the heather so free,
Some we take home, but some take *me*.

2.

No *chef de cuisine* who in in Paris was taught,
Can make such a sauce as I give you for naught.

3.

When the winds and waves rage and the heart sinks in fear,
A silvery voice falls on the mariner's ear.

4.

How very much alike they be!
Yet what a difference some can see!

5.

Valued by gold, but little worth have I,
Yet many men for me would gladly die.

6.

If you are tempted this path to pursue,
Remember the proverb which says you will rue.

7.

When they retired away from worldly strife,
Their habit witnessed to their saintly life.

8.

Behold the stately marble pillars rise,
Beneath the glory of the Grecian skies.

9.

Were there another light it would be mine,
And yet I can be only number nine.

PEGASUS.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The *Athenæum* says that the September number of the *Nineteenth Century* will contain a poem *To Virgil*, by Mr. Tennyson.

It is not likely that Mr. Leigh Smith will be able to accept the invitation he has received to be present at the Southampton meeting of the British Association.

The second volume of Dr. Ginsburg's work on the Massorah, finishing the text, is complete. As an appendix to this second volume Dr. Ginsburg has reprinted the entire Massorah, both Magna and Finalis, as it is given in the first edition of Jacob ben Chayim's Rabbinic Bible, Venice, 1524-5, thus furnishing the Biblical student with a clue to the extant printed Massorahs. This appendix is also intended to enable students to decipher the Massorah in the various manuscripts of the Bible. The second volume contains upwards of 800 pages. The third volume, which contains the English translation and explanation of the two volumes of text, is already in the printer's hands.

There is a talk of putting up a monument to Longfellow in Westminster Abbey.

According to the *Academy*, Messrs. Stoddart and Co., publishers of Philadelphia, are bringing out an important work, entitled "The American Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*," consisting of original articles by American and European writers, bringing all the most important subjects down to the point of the latest information. Professor Robert Ellis Thompson, Ph.D., is acting as Editor-in-Chief, with a competent staff.

It is stated that Dr. Georg Brandes, the celebrated Danish author, will shortly return home from Berlin, where he has been residing for some years past. His fellow-countrymen have guaranteed him an income of 4,000 crowns for ten years, with the single stipulation that he shall deliver public lectures on literature at Copenhagen.

The Hungarian novelist, Moriz Jokai, is engaged on a new novel, the scene of which is laid in the time of the Crusades.

The *Academy* hears from Russia that M. Nemirovich-Danchenko will shortly publish a volume containing personal reminiscences of the late General M. D. Skobeleff. During the campaign of 1877-78 he was attached to General Skobeleff's division as correspondent of a Russian newspaper, and formed very intimate relations with him. The book will contain a number of characteristic anecdotes of the deceased General.

It is understood that the description of their recent visit to the Gold Coast which Captain Richard F. Burton and Commander Cameron brought back with them will be published in the coming season by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. It will be in two volumes, under the title of *To the Gold Coast for Gold; or, Vingt Ans Après: a Personal Narrative.*

The students at the German University of Dorpat have published (Leipsic: Brockhaus) a vehement protest against Slavophile tendencies in Livonia, and especially against the proposal to de-Germanise their ancient University.

According to the Moscow *Russian Courier*, the ecclesiastical censor has interdicted the further publication of the series of sketches by Count L. N. Tolstoi, which were appearing in the *Russkaya Mysl*; those already in print have been handed over to the police and entirely destroyed. The sketches in question were intended to portray different phases of religious life in Russia.

M. Flammermont is about to publish the *Remonstrances* of the Parlement de Paris during the 18th century. The entire collection will fill three volumes, and is to form part of the *Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France.*

Some interesting results in connection with an examination of some specimens of Japanese bronze have been tabulated by Mr. J. Tadnari Matsdaira, B.Sc., a student of Rutgers College, New Jersey. Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin, with sometimes lead, zinc, gold, or silver added, with the intention of giving it greater brilliancy or fusibility. Antique bronzes differ from modern in composition and manner of manufacture. The bronze coin of Alexander the Great, 335 B.C., contained 86·72 per cent. of copper, and 13·14 per cent. of tin. A Roman coin, 500 B.C., contained 66·4 of copper, 7·66 per cent. of tin, and 28·32 per cent. of lead. Modern French bronzes are frequently composed of copper, ninety-one parts, tin two parts, zinc six parts, lead one part. The bronze industry of Japan is very ancient, and copper has been produced in that country since the eighth century. But even before that the manufacture of bronze had reached a considerable degree of perfection, copper, or its alloys, having been imported from China. Giyoka, a priest, and the introducer of the potter's wheel, planned the erection of monster statues to the god Buddha, and the plan was carried into execution in 724-749 A.D. Three of these statues still exist. They are about 50ft. in height, and are said to contain a small percentage of gold. The modern bronze castings are employed for many useful and ornamental purposes, and are generally made in the simple and curious style of the old and celebrated Chinese bronzes, or are embellished with the characteristically grotesque vagaries of Japanese art.

A society has been formed to publish a quarterly work devoted to the costumes of all nations and peoples. Among the members who have already joined are Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. G. Boughton, Mr. R. R. Holmes, Mr. Louis Fagan, Mr. E. W. Godwin, Mr. J. E. Linton, Baron de Casson, and Mr. Wills. The curators of the museums and libraries of St. Petersburg, Florence, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, Naples, and other cities have undertaken to help the "Costume Society" in all possible ways. Each print or chromo-lithograph will be accompanied by explanatory letterpress.

In Turkey the political poet still exists, and the poet is a politician subject to party vicissitudes, and may meet the fate of Ovid. Khairi Effendi, one of the most distinguished poets, was some years ago, like some of his predecessors, exiled to Kasireyeh. The present Sultan having recalled him, he immediately on landing proceeded to the Palace, and we may next hear of him as a guest in the Palace and favourite of the Sovereign.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards sends the *Academy* the following extract from a letter just received from M. Arthur Rhoné, bearing date August 13:—"As for Maspero, I have news of him from his brother. Notwithstanding that our Consul, M. Monge, urgently recommended him to leave as long since as July 8, he persisted in remaining at Boolak, were he was working day and night upon the completion of the new rooms lately added to the new museum. For these rooms he had lately received the necessary credit which should enable him to decorate and fit them up. On the 13th, however, our Minister of Public Works, under whose control he acts, despatched a formal order for his immediate departure. Despite this order, I believe he would still have remained had he been alone; but he had with him his young wife, who is but just recovering from a severe illness caused by the extreme heat on board the steamer in which they have been living, and his mother-in-law, Mdme. la Baronne d'Estournelles (the mother of our Chargé d'Affaires at Tunis), and these ladies refused to desert him. The railway lines of the Isthmus were threatened; his brigade of soldiers had been withdrawn; and his steamer was in danger of being requisitioned for purposes of war. This boat was his only home. The hotels were empty and shut up. The European shops were all closed. He had no resource but to obey. He has left the museum in charge of his Nazir, the faithful Kourschid Effendi — a brave old Circassian, who was specially valued by Mariette on account of his energy and integrity. All the precious relics in wrought gold and everything which might tempt the cupidity of mere spoilers have been removed; and I think there is nothing to fear from ordinary thieves. But if it comes to burning, pillaging, and assassination, as at Alexandria, I do not see how even Maspero's presence would avail to defend the building. As in war time a house which it is particularly sought to protect is converted into an ambulance, the old tumble-down dwelling in which Mariette lived has been assigned to some Arab harems. . . . . It was not possible for M. Maspero to remain at Ismailia; he has, therefore, started for France by way of Italy, where he is at this moment. He is expected to arrive in Paris about the 20th inst., where he will hold himself in readiness to return to his post as soon as such return is possible."

The results of the examinations conducted in July and December last by the joint Board of Examiners from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have been made known. For the first time ladies were permitted to share in the results of the examinations, and a dozen have obtained certificates. The number of candidates who entered for these examinations was 734, but some were unable through illness and other causes to go through. Of those who were examined, 384 obtained certificates. Of 645 who offered themselves for examination in Latin, 491 passed, including 51 who obtained distinction: 618 took up Greek, 468 of whom passed, 51 being distinguished; 207 candidates presented themselves in French, and 151 passed, 25 of whom obtained distinction; 68 took up German, 44 of whom passed, seven with distinction. Of 685 who presented themselves for examination in elementary mathematics, 444 were successful; 343 were examined in additional mathematics, and 208 were successful, 40 with distinction. In Scripture knowledge 631 were examined, and 486 passed, 25 obtaining distinction. In English 126 were examined, 94 of whom passed, 10 with distinction. In history 497 offered, and 344 passed, 42 being distinguished; 42 offered in the mechanical division of natural philosophy, 18 of whom passed; 37 offered in the chemical division of the same subject, and 23 passed, eight with distinction; 6 offered in botany, and 4 gained certificates; 37 offered in physical geography and elementary geology, 33 of whom passed, 10 with distinction. One offered in music and was successful, carrying off a mark of distinction. For drawing there were two candidates, both of whom passed with distinction.

A curious instance of electrical development by friction has been observed in a Berlin brewery, though not without causing a great deal of alarm among the workmen. The building is constructed of stone and iron, the floor being laid in asphalte. In the upper story of the malthouse was a malt-cleaning machine from which the malt was taken through an iron shoot to waggons below for distribution through the works. It was found that if this machine remained in operation for a length of time electricity was developed by the friction of the malt with the shoot, and in the most isolated portions of it the tension of the electricity was such as to cause a continuous stream of sparks. The malt itself crackled, while the sparks flew from it to the hands of those standing by, who looked upon the manifestation as one of demoniacal origin. An expert was called in to examine the phenomenon, and the subject was brought before the Electrical Technical Union. Dr. Werner Siemens showed how, through the influence of the asphalte floor, the malt room was so insulated from the other portions of the building as to become a large Leyden jar.

Mr. Thurlow Weed, the well-known American journalist, proposes as a remedy for intemperance in the United States a more general cultivation of the grape. If California and other soils adapted to grape culture were to turn their industries in that direction, the practical remedy for intemperance, he believes, would soon be reached. It seems, however, that the measures recommended by Mr. Weed are already in course of adoption, for during the last three or four years there has been a great increase in the consumption of American wines in the United States. Especially is this the case in the city of New York. Various reasons are assigned for this, one of the principal being the ravages of the phylloxera in France, and the consequent failure of three successive wine crops. Mr. C. A. Wetmore's report to the Vinicultural Commission of California states that the supply in France of medium grade wines has been so far below the necessities for home consumption, that in the year 1879 no less than 7,287,376 gallons of foreign wine, and, in 1880, 14,652,000 gallons were imported into Bordeaux alone. The sharp practices indulged in by French wine-growers furnish another reason for this change. These exporters are charged with expanding their wines to an enormous degree, the *modus operandi* being—first, to mix a little real Bordeaux with a great deal of ordinary grape juice and water, then to add a little Spanish wine to give the mixture body, and finally to drown the whole in a quantity of Californian wine, by which time it is ready to be sent to the United States as genuine Bordeaux. Some say on the other hand that the blending is done in New York by the agents of foreign firms. In any case the general charge finds belief in many quarters. It is stated that nine-tenths of the American wines consumed in New York come from the Pacific coast, the number of vines in that portion of the Union being 45,000,000 or about 60,000 acres. California produced in 1880 10,000,000 gallons of wine, of which 700,000 gallons were sweet wine. There were also 450,000 gallons of brandy manufactured. The total yield from the culture of grape amounted to 3,500,000 dollars, In 1881 the increase in the production of wine was 10 per cent. over that of the previous year. It is calculated that in the course of three years, when the present vineyards on the coast are in good bearing, the production will reach 20,000,000 gallons of wine. The Atlantic coast wines are of an altogether different quality from those of the Pacific coast, possessing more acid and more flavour, but not so much spirit. The last annual return for the Atlantic coast wines gave 16,000,000 gallons, with a value of 23,000,000 dollars. Brandy, distilled from grapes, yielded 1,000,000 dollars.

A large party of the members of the British Archæological Association paid a visit on Tuesday morning to Horrabridge. They proceeded to Buckland Abbey, once the abode of Cistercian monks, and afterwards the residence of Sir Francis Drake, whose arms and other memorials abound in the old building. Here Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., read some account of the early history of the remains of the Cistercian Abbey, telling the party of the various vicissitudes which befell the holy men dwelling there, until Queen Elizabeth converted the abbey into a residence, and then the party, conducted by Mrs. Bundock and the young ladies of her family, proceeded to examine the most interesting portions of the house, in which yet exist many of the architectural features of the ancient building. On the arrival of the possessor of the property, Mr. Bundock who had been to meet the party at Buckland Church, in company with the vicar, the Rev. R. J. Hayne, Mr. Wright, as Congress secretary, thanked him in the name of the Association, for the opportunity his courtesy had given them of examining so interesting a building. The archæologists then proceeded to the adjacent church, at the end of the almost mediæval village of Buckland, each house presenting some feature of that period in the shape of pointed arch doorways, or mullioned windows, evidently brought from the ruins of the abbey or elsewhere, and listened to Mr. Brock's impromptu account of that sacred edifice, the wooden roof of which, of fifteenth century work, he particularly alluded to, as being of a very fine and imposing character. The Drake Chapel was also dwelt upon, with its groined stone roof, apparently of an earlier architectural character than the rest of the church, and, as was suggested by Mr. Bundock, brought from the abbey itself. A curious feature in the chancel end of the church was the headway left in the right-hand supporting column of the chancel arch, which indicated the existence formerly of a rood loft, but of which now no other trace remained. Leaving the church, the party drove over Dartmoor to Prince Town, where, unfortunately, the weather changing to one of the heavy mists so frequent in that part of the world, all further progress towards the carrying out of the programme, which consisted of visits to the pre-historic remains, near Merivale Bridge, consisting of hut circles, avenues, menhir, and sacred circle, which Mr. F. W. Dymond, F.S.A., was to have pointed out and described, had to be abandoned.

DR. SIEMENS ON ELECTRIC POWER.

In his opening address, as President of the British Association, at Southampton, on Wednesday, Dr. Siemens dealt with the progress of science during the past year, paying special attention to the department of electricity. After some introductory observations, in the course of which he pointed out the usefulness of periodical meetings to aid the advance of science, and advocated the use of the metre and the kilogramme in this country, he proceeded to speak of the transmission of electrical energy:—

"Regarding the transmission of power to a distance, the electric current had now entered the lists in competition with compressed air, the hydraulic accumulator, and the quick-running rope as used at Schaffhausen to utilise the power of the Rhine-fall. The transformation of electrical into mechanical energy could be accomplished with no further loss than was due to such incidental causes as friction and the heating of wires; in actual practice, however, it would not be safe at present to expect more than 50 per cent. of ultimate useful effect to allow for all mechanical losses. To agriculture, electric transmission of power seemed well adapted for effecting the various operations of the farm and fields from one centre. Having worked such a system in combination with electric lighting and horticulture for upwards of two years, he could speak with confidence of its economy and of the facility with which the work was accomplished in charge of untrained persons. As regarded the effect of the electric light upon vegetation, in experimenting upon wheat, barley, oats, and other cereals sown in the open air, there was a marked difference between the growth of the plants influenced

and those not influenced by the electric light. The electric railway possessed great advantages over horse or steam power for towns, in tunnels, and in all cases where natural sources of energy, such as waterfalls, were available; but it would not be reasonable to suppose that it would in its present condition compete with steam propulsion upon ordinary railways. The largest and most extensive application of electric energy at the present time was to lighting. It could no longer be a matter of reasonable doubt that electricity would take its place as a public illuminant, and that even though its cost should be found greater than that of gas, it would be preferred for the lighting of drawing-rooms and dining-rooms, theatres, and concert-rooms, museums, churches, warehouses, showrooms, printing establishments, and factories, and also the cabins and engine-rooms of passenger steamers. In the cheaper and more powerful form of the arc light it had proved itself superior to any other illuminant for spreading artificial light over the large area of harbours, railway stations, and the sites of public works. The electric light might be worked by natural sources of power, such as waterfalls, the tidal wave, or the wind, and it was conceivable that these might be utilised at considerable distances by means of metallic conductors. Assuming the cost of electric light to be practically the same as gas, the preference for one or other would in each application be decided upon grounds of relative convenience; but he ventured to think that gas-lighting would hold its own as the poor man's friend. Gas was an institution of the utmost value to the artisan. It required hardly any attention, was supplied upon regulated terms, and gave with what should be a cheerful light a genial warmth, which often saved the lighting of a fire. The time was, moreover, not far distant, he ventured to think, when both rich and poor would largely resort to gas as the most convenient, the cleanest, and the cheapest of heating agents, and when raw coal would be seen only at the colliery or the gasworks."

THE BRITISH SOLDIER AND THE GRAPHIC PEN.

A correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* writes, under date August 22 :—

"Sir,—If Sir Archibald Alison has time to read the *Times* of to-day, I feel that he will not be very well pleased with the somewhat ludicrous figure which he is made to cut by the writer of an article headed 'The War.' The gallant general is there represented 'as sauntering along at the easy pace of one trained in the ways of Pall Mall'—whatever these 'ways' may be. To save him probably from the imputation of foolhardiness, the writer tell us that he did, indeed, condescend to 'saunter slowly in the direction of cover;' but he immediately adds that 'he by no means quickened his pace,' though 'five projectiles plunged into the ground or dashed into the dust around him within a few yards.' The general actually did his duty as a brave leader, and in so doing exposed himself to the fire of the enemy and did not run away; and this 'incident,' so strange so unprecedented in the history of the British army, throws the writer into a paroxysm of fervid admiration.

"There is probably no braver soldier in the English or any other army than Sir Archibald Alison; but what will be his feelings when he marks the astonishment of one of his own countrymen at the fact that he did what hundreds of other men in every army in Europe would do under the same circumstances, without expecting or desiring to be noticed by the press? Why should a meritorious officer be thus made an object of ridicule?

"Again, what are we to think of the remarks of the same writer on the conduct of the Gordon Highlanders? 'One projectile,' we are told, 'actually knocked off the helmet of a private' in this gallant corps! And yet, 'in spite of the human instinct of self-preservation,' the line did not sway, as might be expected in the case of Gordon Highlanders, 'like corn before a strong wind;' nay 'the young British soldiers did not so much as bend their heads.' We should be sorry to hear the roar of laughter which will be heard in many a German messroom when some Prussian officer informs his comrades, on the authority of the *Times*, that 'these incidents are peculiarly British, and tell more than words the spirit produced by English training.' We have already had too much of this fustian braggadocio, which can have no other effect than to annoy the brave objects of it and bring derision on the English name. No one has better reason than we have to know what a plucky race are the Beresfords. But we also know that Lord Charles Beresford himself would be the first to laugh at the fuss which was made about the exploits of the *Condor*, and a feat which is as common in the annals of the British navy as flowers in May, and which hundreds of naval officers who are utterly unknown in 'society,' and have not been trained in the Pall Mall saunter, would have been only too glad to have the chance of performing. The officers and men of the British army and navy are as brave, perhaps braver, than those of any nation in the world; and we ought not to be astonished beyond all measure when they do what Germans, Russians, and Turks have done so lately—when our generals are cool under fire, and our picked regiments do not duck their heads when a private actually has his helmet knocked off by a shell. If our newspaper writers exhaust their vocabulary of laudatory epithets about such 'incidents' as these, what language can they find on some future occasion when our armies are pitted against the picked troops of some highly trained European force, and when they then neither run away nor sway like corn in a breeze, but bear themselves, as they certainly will, like Britons when hundreds of their comrades are falling around them?"

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. C. Bellairs, Rector of Bolton Abbey, to Rectory of Goadby Marwood, Leicestershire. Patron, Mrs. Stevenson-Bellairs.

Rev. R. Briggs, Curate of All Saints, Bradford, to Vicarage of All Saints, Bradford.

Rev. J. Burbidge, Perpetual Curate of Emmanuel Church, Everton, to Rural Deanery of Walton. Patron, the Bishop of Liverpool.

Rev. T. F. Crosse, Canon, to be Precentor of Chichester Cathedral.

Rev. J. R. Eyre, Incumbent of St. Michael's, Toxteth, Liverpool, to Rural Deanery of Toxteth. Patron, the Bishop of Liverpool.

Rev. A. Garboushian, to be Consular Chaplain at Malaga.

Rev. R. J. Hughes, to Chaplaincy of Trinity College, Longridge.

Rev. S. Phillips, to Chaplaincy of the Birmingham Workhouse.

Rev. T. Piper, to Vicarage of St. Paul's, Upper Holloway.

Rev. J. M. Procter, Rector of Laindon with Basildon, Essex, and Honorary Secretary of the Bishop of St. Albans' Fund, to Honorary Canon in St. Albans Cathedral.

Rev. R. Digby Rum, Vicar of Teddington, to Vicarage of Hampton. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. R. E. Sanderson, Head Master of Lancing Grammar-school, and Canon of Chichester Cathedral, to Prebendary of Eastham in Chichester Cathedral. Patron, the Bishop.

Rev. T. Stevens, Incumbent of Saffron Walden. Patron, Lord Braybrooke.

Rev. J. G. Trotter, Curate of Ashbourne, Lichfield, to Vicarage of Polesworth. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. W. Watkins, to Curacy of Calne, Wilts.

Rev. H. R. Whelpton, Vicar of St. Saviour's, Eastbourne, to Prebendary of Hampstead, in Chichester Cathedral. Patron, the Bishop.

Rev. J. Whitley, Rector of Newton-in-Makerfield, to Hon. Canon in the Cathedral Church of Liverpool. Patron, the Bishop of Liverpool.

Rev. J. A. Wix, Curate of East Moreden, to Rectory of Ibberton-cum-Belchalwell, Dorset. Patron, General Fox Pitt Rivers.

OBITUARY.

Aug. 19, at his residence, Seething, the Rev. John Toll Burt, for forty-four years Vicar of Seething and Mundham, aged 83 years.

Aug. 21, at 21, Gwendwr-road, West Kensington, the infant daughter of Dr. Robert Lee, 6, Savile-row.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

Canon Gregory has taken charge of the parish of Weston, near York, until the end of September.

Owing to the illness of the Bishop of Ripon it has been decided not to hold the Diocesan Conference this year.

A new church is about to be erected at Dovercourt for the accommodation of the lower portion of the town. The estimated cost is nearly £3,000, towards which £1,000 has been raised.

The announcement that the Rev. J. B. Whiting had accepted the Bishopric of Sierra Leone was, it appears, premature. The rev. gentleman had signified his willingness to accept the post, subject to the advice of his medical adviser, who considers that as Mr. Whiting has passed the age when Europeans may with safety venture upon residence in the dangerous climate of Sierra Leone, it would be advisable for him to decline the appointment.

Application has been made to Mr. Monk, Chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, for a faculty authorising the restoration of the parish church of Wotton-under-Edge.

Church extension is proceeding rapidly in the neighbourhood of Northampton, mainly through the efforts of the society formed for that purpose a few years ago. A new church and vicarage are about to be erected at St. Mary's, Far Cotton.

The Archbishop of York preached on Tuesday in the parish church of Owlerton, on the occasion of the opening of a new organ, which was played by Mr. Tallis Trimwell, Mus. Bac. Oxon.

The offertories on Sunday last at Leesfield Church in the Manchester diocese, for the schools, were £528 and a few shillings, of which the children and teachers contributed more than £80.

The ancient church of Gillamoor, situated on the North York moors, has been thoroughly restored, and was re-opened on Monday. There is a very handsome old Norman font, and the inscriptions on the bell point to a very ancient foundation.

One of the most interesting, though perhaps one of the least known, of the churches of Buckinghamshire, that of St. Edmund, Maids Moreton, has been reopened after partial restoration. The building was erected in the 15th century by two ladies, daughters of Lord Peover, after whom the village was named. It was very much defaced in the Cromwellian period, nearly all the stained glass windows being broken and the brasses from the founders' tomb torn off and carried away. The chancel has been carefully restored and furnished with choir stalls at the expense of the rector, the Rev. B. W. Johnstone, aided by personal friends. The old rood screen has been cleaned and repaired; a new carved oak pulpit has been presented by the Bishop of Winchester, in memory of his parents, who are buried in the church, and the nave has been reseated with oaken benches.

An effort is to be made to restore the fine old tower of St. Leonard's Church, Seaford. The tower is now in a most dilapidated state, and the high bailiff has been asked to call a public meeting with a view to raising a fund to enable the restoration to be carried out. Mrs. H. P. Gorringe has promised to present a stained-glass window to be placed in the west end of the sacred edifice.

The Church Defence Institution has selected Sunday, November 5, the 22nd after Trinity, as "The National Church Sunday," when it is hoped that a larger number of churches will have offertories for its important work. Dr. A. T. Lee has just circulated a useful *résumé* of Mr. Carvell Williams's evidence before the Burial Fees Committee, and asks the attention of churchwardens to the determined efforts about to be made (1) to deprive the clergy of the present control of the inscriptions in churchyards, and of the fees paid for burial and the erection of monuments in churches; (2) to throw open our churches to the use of all sects, including "people of no religion;" and (3) to mislead the people of our country parishes respecting the history and work of the Church, with a view of securing their support against hereafter the expected lowering of the county franchise.

The Rev. the Hon. A. F. Algernon Hanbury-Tracy, late vicar of Dymock, Gloucestershire, and formerly curate at all Saints, Clifton, has been appointed first incumbent of the new parish of the Holy Nativity, Knowle, near Bristol. The new district has been in charge of the Rev. R. J. Ives for the past eight years, during which the rev. gentleman has laboured with unwearied assiduity, and has been instrumental in organising a complete parochial system in a new and populous neighburhood. The new church will shortly be consecrated. A sum of money and a site for a new mission church in the neighbourhood of Knowle have been offered to Mr. Ives by a member of his late congregation, in order to induce him to remain within reach of those to whom his ministrations have been so acceptable.

Through the munificence of Earl Spencer a new chancel is about to be added to the church at Dallington, from designs by Mr. Law, of Northampton. The ancient portion of the church has been well restored at the expense of Mrs. Whitworth and Miss Wilson.

A new organ, which has been erected at the east end of the south aisle of the parish church of Walton-on-the-Naze, has been opened with a special musical service, at which the Rev. J. G. Bullock, rector of S.S. Nicholas and Runwald, Colchester, preached. Mr. Pinney, organist of St. George's, Hanover-square, presided at the new instrument.

The Rev. H. Newington Clark Hewson, who has just been inducted to the vicarage of Fingringhoe, Essex, is a member of the Affleck family, who are the lords of the manor.

A new chiming apparatus is about to be placed in the belfry of Peterborough Cathedral, by which the services of the ringers will to a great extent be dispensed with.

The consecration of the little English church at Pontresina by the Bishop of Bedford took place on the 19th. At an early hour on Saturday morning the Princess Christian, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Bancroft, and many other ladies began to decorate the building with Alpine roses, edelweisse, and other mountain flowers. A magic garden seemed to grow and blossom beneath their hands. The gifts to the church were extremely handsome and costly. The altar-cloth, presented by the Princess Christian, is a marvel of art needlework, and the beautiful stained glass window, given by Mrs. Bancroft, one never wearies of looking at. The pulpit lectern was given by Lady Hunter, the books by Mr. Cecil Blount, the handsome bookmarkers by Mrs. Elliott, the chancel carpet by Mrs. Pierson, the bell by Mrs. Bancroft, and the harmonium by Mrs. Wagner. The service began at half-past two, when the Bishop of Bedford, accompanied by fourteen clergymen, entered the church, while an amateur choir, conducted by Mr. Barnby, sang the 215th hymn (*A. and M.*). The address delivered by the Bishop was, as usual, very earnest.

A most beautiful memorial has just been erected in Betchworth church by J. R. Corbett, Esq., to a near relation. It consists of an exquisite carving in Carrara marble representing the Last Supper, and forming with a framework of red Mansfield stone one of the finest reredoses that may possibly be devised. The work has been well executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich and London. A very handsome addition has also been made of a richly-embroidered frontal for the altar by Mrs. Corbett.

A conference of the clergy and Sunday-school teachers of the Rural Deanery of Wrexham was held on Tuesday week at Gresford. A sermon was preached by the Dean of Chester, and the Conference was presided over by Archdeacon Smart. The Rev. G. Williams, vicar of Glyndyfrdwy, read a paper on the attendance of Sunday-school children at church, public catechising, and children's services. The Rev. D. Howell contended that the forcing of children to attend the full morning service was calculated to give them a distaste for the Church, and spoke in praise of children's services, which were held every Friday in his parish. The Dean of Chester recommended the analytical and historical examination of the lessons of the Prayer-Book. The concluding paper was on "The Extension of the Usefulness of the Sunday-school Teachers' Union," by the Rev. T. V. Wickham, vicar of Rossett.

On the 18th inst., the ecclesiastical district of St. Philip's, Bethnal-green, one of the poorest localities at the East-end of London, celebrated its annual Midsummer holiday, by the aid of the vicar, the Rev. R. W. Loveridge, and a number of generous West-end contributors. More than 1,700 poor parishioners were taken in special trains to Sewardstone-green, a charming part of Epping Forest, close to Chingford, and there regaled with a free tea. Amongst them were old men of eighty or ninety, who had fought in famous battles, and some of whom were now nearly blind. The ragged boys of the parish, many without coats and shoes, also enjoyed the pleasures of a "day in the country." The infants had a special indoor festival in the schools.

There were special services on the 17th inst. at St. Saviour's, Eastbourne, to celebrate the dedication of a new organ by Walker, just completed, at a cost of upwards of £2,000. It is a very magnificent instrument, probably the largest in the diocese, and powerful enough for any Cathedral. It has four manuals, and, including pedal organ and couplers, fifty-four stops, using 2,688 pipes. After a short service by the vicar, the Rev. Prebendary Whelpton, Dr. Sangster, the organist, gave two recitals, the selections including a fugue of Bach, an air and variations of Beethoven's, and a sonata of Mendelssohn's, which, with some lighter pieces, afforded the talented organist every opportunity for showing to perfection the beautiful solo stops and varied combinations of his splendid instrument. At the second service the choir sang Spohr's anthem, "God, Thou art great." The boys' voices are in excellent training, and they sang with much reverent appreciation of words and music.

The arrangements for the Hereford Musical Festival are now complete. The festival begins on Tuesday, September 12; Monday, the 11th, being occupied with rehearsals. The principals are Madame Albani, Miss Anna Williams, Miss Marian Fenna, Madame Patey, Miss Hilda Wilson, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Fredericks, Mr. F. Boyle, Mr. F. King, and Mr. Santley. The festival opens with early service at the Cathedral, with a sermon by the Rev. Sir G. H. Cornewall on behalf of the Clergymen's Widows and Orphans Society. In the afternoon the first oratorio will be given at the Cathedral—Mendelssohn's *Elijah*—and in the evening the first secular concert will take place at the Shirehall. The programme of this concert includes Mr. Meadows White's *Ode to the Passions*. On Wednesday, Handel's *Judas Maccabæus*, Beethoven's Symphony No. 4, the 137th Psalm (Goetz), and Bach's *Magnificat* in D major. In the evening Mendelssohn's *St. Paul* is set down. On Thursday morning will be given the new oratorio *Shunamite*, by J. M. Garrett, conducted by the composer himself, with Beethoven's Mass in C, and a selection from Molique's *Abraham*. A secular concert follows in the evening, and on Friday morning Handel's oratorio *Messiah* concludes the sacred music, a chamber concert in the evening winding up the festival at the Shirehall.

An extensive rearrangement of the rural deaneries in the diocese of St. Asaph has lately been effected and a new one added to the previous list, under the title of Bangor Is-y-Coed. It includes ten parishes which were formerly annexed to Wrexham rural deanery, eight of them forming the somewhat isolated border district known as English Maelor, a part of Chester diocese until 1849. The Rural Dean (the Rev. G. H. M'Gill) held his first Chapter at Bangor rectory on the 17th inst., nearly all the clergy being present. Arrangements were made for a meeting of clergy and lay representatives on August 30th, with a view to the coming archidiaconal conference, and it was unanimously agreed that the parishes of the new deanery should form a choral union, for which purpose a committee was appointed.

The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says :—"It is now fifteen or twenty years since Bishop Wilberforce, then occupying the See of Oxford, astonished the British public by being photographed in episcopal robes, with a pastoral staff in one hand and the other uplifted in the act of blessing. It was even said that the *carte* in question retarded his promotion; but now pastoral staffs are becoming as ordinary appurtenances of the episcopacy as the D.D. scarlet hood, which all but the Primate now wear. Lord Arthur Hervey, a decided Evangelical Bishop, who has had one or two wordy warfares with his Archdeacon of Taunton, is to be the latest recipient of such an offering. On Thursday week, at the anniversary meeting of the diocesan societies, the presentation of the pastoral staff is to take place in the historic Chapter-house of Wells, and the High Sheriff of the county is to represent the laity. Three or four years ago an attempt was made to get up a testimonial to the Bishop of London from the lay-helpers of the diocese, but it fell through, as those who represented the lay-helpers were willing to collect the funds for a staff, whilst those who were in the Bishop's secrets suggested a portrait, as a staff would neither be useful nor acceptable."

Mr. H. C. B. Bernett, who dates his letter "Bellary, Feast of St. Thomas of Canterbury," writes to the *Tablet* on the subject of the "Confraternity of the Children of Mary." After stating that the manual of the said confraternity was privately printed, he put it to the editor whether it was "good form" on the part of his correspondent to take advantage of having come across a copy in a friend's house to hold the members up to reprobation for dishonesty? Repudiating the charge of dishonesty, Mr. Barnett says :—"We may be called 'ritualists,' we call ourselves, and believe we are, Catholics. As such we hold the whole Catholic faith, explicitly as far as we know it, implicitly in so far as we may be ignorant of it. While believing that it is a good, useful, and pious practice to ask the saints, and, of course, above all, their Queen, for their prayers, we see with sorrow how they are neglected, not to say, treated with actual irreverence by too many of those amongst whom God has placed our lot; we see, too, that many who heartily accept other Catholic truths fight shy of directly addressing the saints, and give thereby practical support to Protestantism. We have therefore banded ourselves together to make acts of reparation for the insults Jesus receives through His Mother, and to seek her most powerful intercession. Where is the dishonesty in our so doing? But if we are dishonest we are in good company. Bishop Forbes, late of Brechin, admits that the Fathers from whom we receive the Nicene verities invoked the saints; the late Canon Humble, of Perth, maintained the lawfulness of the invocation of saints in the third series of the *Church and the World;* while the great Dr. Littledale himself, in his better days, gave his imprimatur to Walker's devotions to the saints and angels. I should have thought Roman Catholics would have been only too thankful to learn that some Anglicans had taken to saying the *Angelus* thrice daily (the Confraternity of the Children of Mary, however, is not the only society in the English Church which has that rule) and the Litany of Loretto, with the *Sub tuum præsidium*, the Rosary, and the *Salve Regina*, &c., and, believing themselves in the power and charity of Mary, would have felt sure that she would bring her Anglican clients into the full light of truth; it is sad to find that there is at least one Roman Catholic who, instead of blessing God that a few Anglicans at least have got beyond one of the great popular prejudices against 'Romanism,' is pleased to dub them dishonest for acting up to the light they have received, and to expose them possibly to some petty persecution by exposing them in a newspaper. . . . . Most certainly every member of the Confraternity of the Children of Mary strongly disapproves of the course taken of recent years by Dr. Littledale; we condemn his abominable book, *Plain Reasons*, as much as you can do yourself; we, at all events, long for the reunion of Christendom, and do not view all those outside the Anglican communion from the Donatist point of view; we have a warm love and deep reverence for the Holy Roman Church and for the Chair of Peter. Some, but I think the minority, of us patronise the *Church Times*, it is true, to the extent of taking in a copy of it; I do myself, though I disapprove of very much of what I read therein. It is quite true that, in the only edition of our manual as yet printed, the indulgences, granted by Popes Sixtus and Benedict appear; and I admit that they look rather ridiculous in their position in an Anglican book of devotion. The plain fact is that the compiler cut the devotions at whose head they appear out of a Roman Catholic book of devotions, and sent the work to press without noticing that he had not cut off the indulgences; the book was printed without the proofs being revised, and consequently the mistake was not discovered till it was too late to correct, but we are all quite aware that we cannot gain the inestimable privilege of communion with the Holy See."

Canon Liddon sends to the *Guardian* a letter written to him, in which Dr. Pusey explains what he meant by saying, in a letter recently published in the *Times*, that Keble had "long given up the whole book" (the *Christian Year*). Dr. Pusey says :—

I do not know what was the ground of his (Keble's) disparagement of the book, which in our early days was the teacher of us all, whose appearance was an era in our later English Church, and which, after our Bible and Prayer-Books, has been the guide of so many souls to a deeper devotion to God. I suppose that it is essential to genius that its productions should fall short of its ideal. It is related of Thorwaldsen that he said that he should never produce another work "because," he

explained, "I was satisfied with my last." Much more as to what relates to Almighty God. You remember that our dear friend used to call it "that book." Others mend imperfections. Our friend threw the whole book on one side. This belonged to his humility. But it was his estimate of his book; not, of course, ours. The words "not in the hands" admitted of a good sense, as he himself explained them, like those of Holy Scripture, "I will have mercy and not sacrifice." But it was not their most obvious meaning; and so when one in the Upper House of Convocation quoted them, as denying what J. K. believed, he retracted them. The writer of the *Reminiscences* says, "it was not till his death-bed that Keble would give up the famous line in the *Christian Year* that gave so much offence to his High Church admirers." You know that it gave no "offence" to us at all. He has been explained in what sense he understood it himself. We thought it would have been better to alter the words, but it did not belong to us to press the alteration upon one whom we justly thought to be so superior to ourselves. But if he had altered anything, he would have endorsed anything else which he had outgrown. Valuing, *e.g.*, Sisters of Mercy as he did, I do not think that, when God had revived them among us, he would have written the lines about the "cloistered cell," carefully as he worded them. I remember one other passage. This has nothing to do with the beliefs which that book teaches so reverentially and so tenderly, and which were dear to him as his life, nor need it interfere with any except those who wish to use controversially a book of tender devotion.

The following correspondence which has passed between the Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D., Canon of Ely, and the Rev. F. C. Cook, Canon of Exeter, and editor of the *Speaker's Commentary*, has been published:—

"*Paignton, August* 7, 1882.

"Dear Sir—In your published volume entitled *The Revised Version of the Three Gospels*, &c., page 59, I find the following passage:—'Dr. Kennedy says that in both Gospels the Greek means *bring*, and that *lead* is an over-strong and painful word drawn from the Vulgate; he attributes it, indeed, to Jerome's characteristic violence. It is strange that so learned a man should not have referred to the early Italic versions before he pronounced this sentence upon Jerome.' What I have printed in my *Ely Lectures* as to the sixth petition in the Lord's Prayer (Matt. vi.) is as follows (p. 71):—'(3.) And bring us not into temptation. This change is right, because the Greek in both Gospels means "bring," and because "lead" is an over-strong and painful word drawn from the Vulgate, and used there for the reason that Latin has no verb which adequately represents "bring" in the sense required here.' Thus it appears that I have not pronounced any sentence upon Jerome; that I not even mentioned Jerome's name; that I have not done anything so absurd as to attribute the use of '*ne inducas nos*, lead us not,' in the Vulgate, 'to Jerome's characteristic violence;' but that I have attributed it to the fact that 'Latin has no verb which adequately represents "bring" in the sense required here.' Now, as you have cited my words almost exactly from 'in both Gospels' to 'the Vulgate,' thus proving that my book was open before you, I venture to ask what led you to ascribe to me, as following these, other words which are not in my book, which I have not written, which I never should have written? What led you to censure me for pronouncing a sentence which I have not pronounced, which I never should have pronounced, seeing that it does not express my opinion?—Awaiting your reply, which, with this letter, will be made public, I remain dear Sir, your faithful servant,

"B. H. Kennedy.

"To the Rev. Canon Cook, &c."

"*Exeter, Aug.* 8, 1882.

"Dear Dr. Kennedy,—I should indeed be grieved had I unintentionally misrepresented your statement. Your own very strong words, 'over-strong and painful,' appeared to me to imply a severe condemnation of the Vulgate—that is, of Jerome. If the expression to which you object had been introduced by him, I presumed that it must be regarded by you as an indication of his characteristic violence. Such was my impression, but I ought to have been careful to distinguish between your own words and the inference which I drew from them. If I have the opportunity I will correct the passage in a second edition. It seems to me that the following words convey a true impression:—Page 59, after 'drawn from' the Vulgate, read—'It is strange that so learned a man should not have referred to the early Italic versions before he applied to the Vulgate an expression which involves a serious charge against its author, Jerome; to whose characteristic violence it would, of course, be attributed.' Am I wrong in supposing that you would admit violence to be characteristic of Jerome? In my book I have taken a line which necessarily brings me into frequent collision with old and valued friends among the Revisers, but I trust that I have avoided any expression which might indicate distrust in their scholarship, soundness in their faith and high Christian principles. I hope, also, that I have distinctly marked my appreciation of your own claims to the highest distinction as a learned Churchman.

"I remain, yours truly,

"F. C. Cook."

"*Paignton, August* 9, 1882.

"Dear Canon Cook—I have to acknowledge your prompt reply to my letter of the 7th inst. But I cannot subscribe to your opinion, that my use of the words 'over-strong and painful,' as applied to the English phrase 'Lead us not into temptation,' could, with the least shadow of justice, be regarded as conveying a 'sentence' upon Jerome's character, merely because I speak of 'lead' as being drawn from the Vulgate 'inducas.' How is such a supposition possible, when in the immediate context I add, 'and used there for the reason that Latin has no verb which adequately represents "bring" in the sense required here'? These words distinctly acquit Jerome of any fault in the act of translation, and I had therefore no motive for consulting the Italic or any earlier version. I have a high respect for Jerome's character; I know that he was zealous, but I have never thought of him as 'violent.' What I have written respecting his 'caritas, *Angl.* charity' shows that I regard the translators of 1617 as having been sometimes led into Latinism by the Vulgate or its Rhemish version; and this belief accounts for my language respecting the verb 'lead.' I am not called on to discuss here the respective force of 'lead' and 'bring.' Enough to say that I did and do feel it 'painful' to think of God as a 'dux' leading or guiding us into temptation, while I can regard 'bring us not' as equivalent to 'suffer us not to come.' Whether that feeling be just or otherwise matters not to the present question. That the Greek verb literally means 'bring into' is to me certain. It is certain also that a Latin translator could not write 'ne inferas' or 'ne adferas' in that sense, nor with a person as object. Therefore Jerome was driven to write 'ne inducas' by the poverty of the Latin language, not by 'violence of character;' nor can I see how 'violence of character' (if this was Jerome's failing, as you, not I, seem to say) would prompt him to use the verb 'induco.' Therefore, I cannot accept the words you wish to substitute in a second edition for those of which I complain; denying, as I do, that my feeling against the verb 'lead' implies any sentence upon Jerome as author of the Vulgate; denying that the use of 'ne inducas,' even if he could have avoided it, implies anything like 'characteristic violence;' denying, moreover, that he could have avoided it except by means of a paraphrase — 'ne sinas nos in temptationem venire.' Finally, as I had not the very slightest intention to censure Jerome, there is nothing 'strange' in my having omitted to compare the earlier Latin versions. I say, then, that you were not, and are not, entitled to ascribe to me any opinion respecting Jerome's character or conduct. My reason for feeling the word 'lead' to be 'over-strong and painful' I have now stated. Against that reason and that feeling, and against the substitution of 'bring,' you are free to argue without remonstrance on my part. I venture to hope you will concur with me in taking this view. There is much else in your volume with which I do not agree, but nothing that calls for my special notice now. If I may for a moment refer to your private postscript, let me assure you that I retain a lively memory of pleasant social hours when we dwelt near each other as members of the same college, though more than half a century has gone by since that time.—Believe me, dear Canon Cook, yours faithfully,

"B. H. Kennady."

Derby Church Congress, 1882.

CORRECTED TABLE OF MEETINGS UP TO THE PRESENT DATE.

TUESDAY, October 3rd.

Opening Services ... { All Saints' Church, 11 A.M. / St. Alkmund's Church, 11 A.M.

Hour.	Subjects.	Readers or Speakers.
2	President's Address.	
2.30 to 5	"Unity of Belief in Relation to Diversities of Thought."	Dean of Wells. Rev. Canon Furse. Rev. R. B. Girdlestone. *Rev. R. T. Davidson.* *Rev. P. Brooks, D.D.*
7 to 9.30	"Evangelistic work at Home"—(a) Neglect of Public Worship—Causes and Remedies. (b) The Church and Revival Movements.	(a) Bishop of Liverpool. Bishop of Bedford. *J. Trevarthen, Esq.* (b) Rev. Canon Mason. *Mr. H. F. Bowker.*
8 to 5	*"The Jews"—(a) Present Religious Condition. (b) Their prospects. (c) The Duty of the Church to them.	Rev. J. C. L. Kroenig. *Dean of Ripon.* Rev. M. Rosenthal. *Rev. R. C. Billing.*
7 to 9.30	*"Church Discipline"—(a) Disciplinary Laws as affecting the Clergy—Criminous and Negligent Clerks. (b) Church Courts. (c) Canonical Obedience.	(a) Rev. Canon Gregory. *Sydney Gedge, Esq.* (b) Rev. Canon G. Trevor, D.D. *Mr. L. T. Dibdin.* (c) Mr. James Parker.

Wednesday, October 4th.

10 to 1	"The Church and Modern Thought"—(a) The Limits of Authority and Freethought. (b) The Harmony of Science and Faith. (c) The Dependence of Morality upon Revelation.	(a) Dean of Manchester. *Rev. J. M. Wilson.* (b) Professor Stokes. *Andrew Clarke, Esq., M.D.* (c) Rev. Stanley Leathes. *Mr. J. E. C. Welldon.*
2.30 to 5	"Political Relations of the Church"—(a) The Church and Crown. (b) The Church and Parliament. (c) The Church and Democracy.	(a) Earl Nelson. (b) Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P. *Right Hon. Cecil Raikes, M.P.* Bishop of Ballaarat. *Mr. G. C. E. Malim.*
7 to 9 30	Working Men's Meeting.	Bishop of Bedford. Bishop of Newcastle. Rev. Canon Hole. Dean of Bangor.
10 to 1	*"The Clergy"—(a) Beneficed Clergy—The Voice of the Church in the Appointment of Bishops and Parish Priests. (b) Unbeneficed Clergy—Position and Prospects.	(a) Rev. G. Greenwood. *Mr. W. G. F. Phillimore, D.C.L.* (b) Rev. Geoffrey O'Donoghue. Rev. W. L. Blackley.
2.30 to 5	*"The Duty of the Church" to—(a) Criminals. (b) Paupers and Vagrants (c) Canal Populations.	(a) Mr. Arthur Mills. *Rev. J. W. Horsley.* (b) General Lynedoch Gardiner. *Rev. the Hon. J. Wentworth Leigh.* (c) Mr. T. Salt, M.P.
7 to 9.30	*"The Church and Morals"—(a) Morality in Trade. (b) " " Politics. (c) " " Private Affairs.	(a) Rev. Gordon Calthrop. *Mr. W. B. Forward.* (b) Rev. Harry Jones. (c) Rev. Canon Farrar.

THURSDAY, October 5th.

10 to 1	"The Church and other Communions"—(a) The Controversy with Rome. (b) The difficulties of Dissent. (c) Possibilities of Reunion or Inter-communion.	(a) Bishop of Lincoln. *Rev. R. J. Nevin, D.D.* (b) Rev. Canon Curteis. *Rev. Chancellor Espin, D.D.* (c) Bishop of Nelson. Bishop Courtenay.
2.30 to 5	"The Liturgy"—(a) The ideal of Liturgical Worship in the Church of England. (b) Proposals for Liturgical Improvement.	(a) Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P. Rev. E. H. Bickersteth. (b) Hon. C. L. Wood. Rev. G. Venables. *Rev. Canon Hoare.*
7 to 9.30	"The Church in Relation to Domestic and Social Life"—(a) The Upper Classes. (b) The Dwellings of the Poor. (c) The Recreations of the People.	(a) Very Rev. the Dean of York. *Mr. F. A. White.* (b) Rev. Canon Erskine Clarke. *Mr. C. Meymott Tidy, M.D.* (c) Earl Mulgrave. *Mr. G. Harwood.*
10 to 1	*"Extension of Church Ministries"—(a) Coadjutor Bishops—Suffragan and Assistant. (b) The Diaconate. (c) Minor Orders.	(a) Rev. Canon Dixon. *Earl of Devon.* (b) Rev. E. R. Bernard. (c) Rev. Canon Bright, D.D.
2.30 to 5	*"Synodical Action"—(a) Diocesan Synods. (b) Church Boards. (c) Central Council of Diocesan Conferences.	(a) Rev. W. W. English. (b) Mr. Albert Grey, M.P. *Mr. W. U. Heygate.* (c) Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P. *Rev. Canon Howell Evans.*
7 to 9.30	*"Temperance Work"—Remedial Treatment of Inebriates.	Mr. Norman Kerr, M.D. Rev. R. M. Grier. *Rev. Thos. Hutton.*

FRIDAY, October 6th.

10 to 1	"Devotional Life"—(a) Devotional Study of Holy Scripture. (b) Enrichment of Private Prayer. (c) The Holy Communion in relation to Personal Devotion. (d) Association for Prayer and Progress in the Spiritual Life.	The list of speakers on this subject not yet completed.
2.30 to 5	"Evangelistic Work Abroad." (a) Organisation of Native Churches. (b) Missionary Centres. (c) Medical Missions. Women's Work.	(a) Sir Bartle Frere. *Rev. W. J. Edmonds.* (b) General Maclagan. (c) Mr. Theodore Maxwell, M.D., B.Sc. *Bishop of Victoria.*
7 to 9.30	Conversazione.	

* These subjects will be discussed in the Temperance Hall, the others in the Drill Hall. The names in italics are those of speakers limited to fifteen minutes.

Miss Ellice Hopkins has arranged to deliver two addresses on the subject of "The Degradation of Women;" one to women only, and the other to the clergy.

THE A. P. U. C.

A discussion has recently been carried on in the columns of the *Morning Post* as to the respective position of Anglican churches and chapels on the Continent, and of the Roman Catholic Communion in England. Mr. J. D. Chambers, the President of the Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom, having, on behalf of that Society, expressed a decided opinion on the point at issue, the following reply from the pen of Dr. Frederick George Lee has since appeared:—

"Sir,—As one of the two surviving founders of the Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom, it becomes an obvious duty, on reading Mr. Chambers's letter in your impression of to-day, to point out that the organisation in question was founded simply and solely to pray for corporate reunion, and for no other object. Any person by signing the appointed declaration and sending it to one of the secretaries becomes a member. All are welcomed if they claim for their teachers and themselves the inheritance of the priesthood and the name of Catholic, and agree to pray. The association in its corporate capacity knows nothing either of current literature, political differences, spiritual eccentricities, or ecclesiastical disputes. It owns no power whatsoever either to praise or blame, to uphold or to condemn. Its members once numered 20,000; but there has never existed any machinery for gathering them together, nor any means of appealing to them if gathered. They have no power of utterance and no corporate voice, their sole and slender bond of presumed agreement being daily prayer for corporate reunion. When, therefore, the three or four members who, of their own motion, meet at Charing-cross, presume to assume authority which they do not possess—and in condemning public services for reunion and criticising ecclesiastical treatises they have apparently taken to the exercise of pontifical powers—they obviously act *ultra vires*. Nobody heeds them. I have not seen, and am not likely to see, Mr. Bennett's volume on the unsavoury subject of schismatical chapels abroad. But I desire promptly and most emphatically to point out that when Mr. Chambers declares that the "Association does not take the same partial view of the matter which your reviewer has thought fit to do," he merely expresses his own personal opinion, possibly very just and very valuable, but one with which the Association has no concern whatsoever.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, Frederick George Lee, D.D.

All Saints' Vicarage, Lambeth, August 19.

MR. GREEN'S CONTINUED IMPRISONMENT.

We quote the following letters from the *Morning Post*:—

Sir,—Twelve months ago an effort was made to pass a Bill through the House before its adjournment for Mr. Green's release; it failed, and he was left in prison; a similar effort has again been made, and with no better success; Mr. Green remains still in prison at Lancaster. Words spoken by the Archbishop of York, and repeated by the Home Secretary in the House, where they were received with "renewed cheers and laughter," have had their desired effect, and have been accepted as a correct description of Mr. Green's position. It was never the fact that Mr. Green could unlock his own cell door; the suggestion should never have been made to him; it was, in my opinion, a grave insult; it is better that it cannot now be renewed; deprivation, far more terrible in its effects than imprisonment, is stated to have been decreed on Saturday last. Seventeen months' imprisonment, his wife and children homeless the while, is not punishment enough for a man whom the Archbishop of Canterbury himself has characterised as of "unblemished character," and who has simply done what he believes was his duty to do; deprivation is to be superadded, and this by the verdict of a judge acknowledged by the Archbishops not to have received their authority to act on their behalf, and on the evidence of three witnesses not legally entitled to give it. Petitions respectfully and dutifully addressed to the Queen have not been allowed by the Home Secretary to be attended to. Surely now the public will speak in words of indignant remonstrance, and demand that Mr. Green should be released. I plead for him in the name of his parishioners, who hold him in honour and respect; the cruel indignity under which their rector is made to suffer is a direct insult to each one of them. Those who stand apart and do not care to help Mr. Green in his distress will forgive me if I remind them that the Master whom he has so loyally and so faithfully served may perchance answer to those who ask him, "When saw we Thee in prison, and did not minister to Thee?" "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these My bretheren, ye did it not to Me."

I am, Sir, yours,

T. Percival Heywood,
Patron of the Living of Miles Platting.

Sir,—For the benefit of these High Churchmen who perhaps, justly irritated, voted for the Radicals at the last election, it may be well to point out the following facts. On the 16th inst., the bill for the release of Mr. Green was opposed, with characteristic ignorance of the real facts of the case, by three Liberal independent members—viz., Sir George Campbell, Mr. Magniac, and Mr. Dillwyn, who, as a Dissenting Radical, is naturally opposed to all religious liberty except for himself. The Liberal Government failed to keep a House; the Attorney-General, the only member of the Government who spoke at all, argued in favour of Mr. Greeen's continued imprisonment; and, finally, the House was counted out on the motion of Mr. Anderson, the Liberal Member for Glasgow. If there are any High Churchmen among the constituents of the above five hon. members I trust that at the next election they will bear these facts in mind.—I enclose my card, and remain, Sir, your obedient servant, H. W. C.

Great Yarmouth, August 19.

The annual meeting of the Manchester branch of the Church of England Working Men's Society was held on Thursday week, in the schoolroom of St. John, Miles Platting, when resolutions of sympathy with the Rev. S. F. Green, his wife, and family, were passed, and subsequently Canon Knox Little preached a sermon after evening prayer in the church, on the lesson Mr. Green taught them of quietness and confidence, observing that the work of the Church was not done on public platforms or in public meetings, with confusion and hard sayings, but in quietness like that of Lancaster prison, and in prayer in church and at home.

It is stated that the incumbency of St. John, Miles Platting, Manchester, is not vacant, as stated in the House of Commons last week, for the 13th section of the Public Worship Regulation Act provides that a living shall become void three years "from the date of the issuing of the monition, or from the final determination of an appeal therefrom." It is three years since the monition was issued, but it will be some time before the three years from the determination of the appeal will have terminated, and even then the Bishop may, if he thinks fit, delay the voidance for three months.

THE FREE ADMISSION TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The Dean of St. Paul's having stated that one of the main objections to open St. Paul's Cathedral free of charge was that there were certain vested interests in the fees which could not be set aside, a sketch of the origin of the fees may not be at the present time uninteresting. According to Timbs, in his *Curiosities of London*, the system of fees originated in 1707 with an individual named Jennings, who was foreman carpenter of the Cathedral works under Wren. It was then known as "stairfoot money," and was a charge of 2d. to strangers who wished to view the works, which was devoted to the relief of the families of workmen who were injured during the progress of the building. After the completion of the building this charge was not only continued but increased, for in the *New History of London*, by John Noorthouck (1772), it is stated that "on entering the south door of the Cathedral there is a pair of stairs leading up to the cupola, and a stranger may by paying 2d. gratify his curiosity with a prospect from the gilt iron gallery round the foot of the lantern over the dome. On his descent he is invited to see the whispering gallery, which will likewise cost 2d." Since that time the fees seem to have been increased tenfold, and become vested in the vergers, but by whom or when done cannot be ascertained from public records. Godwin, in his *City Churches*, 1838, places the fees for the whole building at 4s. 10d.; while in 1849 the four vergers divided the sum of £430 3s. 8d., the product of the mere 2d. paid to view the 40 monuments in the nave. Of the vergers and their duties Dean Milman, in his *Annals of St. Paul's*," gives the following humorous account:—"These vergers, or wandbearers, according to the original constitution of the Cathedral, had to take care as to persons of bad repute entering the church; they were to assign vaults in the cemeteries, and to be particularly civil to those who came on such business, and to make no extortionate demands. The vergers' office was not perpetual. Every Michaelmas they were to appear to deliver their wands into the hand of the Dean,

who would hear any just complaints against them—praise, or blame bad conduct; for lighter offences restore them on promise of amendment; for graver, dismiss them from their office. It is added in the statute that because having a wife is a troublesome and distressing affair, and husbands are apt to study the wishes of their wives or their mistresses, and no man can serve two masters, the vergers are to be bachelors or give up their wives." In 1855 the fees, by the throwingopen of the nave free, were reduced to 4s. 4d., and afterwards further reduced at different times till they reached 2s. 6d., which is the charge at the present day.

The Dean of St. Paul's, writing with respect to the movement, points out that this would mean an exceptional accumulation of crowds in the long staircases and narrow passages of the dome, and that the obvious objection to such crowding had not been answered. The Dean says that he invited Mr. Howell to accompany him through the upper part of the Cathedral, to see and judge for himself whether, in the interests of the public, it would be right and safe, even with the system of relays, to invite such a crowd as a free day would bring to pass up and down these passages. But Mr. Howell did not avail himself of the offer. The Dean continues:—"We have shown that we are not afraid of crowds at St. Paul's, provided that they have room to move about. But all crowds are dangerous when they are squeezed into close and narrow passages, or when they are kept waiting, as would be the case if they were admitted by relays till those before them had finished their sight-seeing. I may add that Mr. Penrose, our surveyor, whose authority in such a matter as this is of the greatest weight, expresses the strongest objection to Mr. Howell's proposal."

In connection with the agitation the following letter to the *Times* from Mr. G. Phillips Bevan, of Uplands, Richmond, is of importance:—

"Sir,—As the agitation now in progress for the free opening of St. Paul's is of very wide public interest, will you kindly allow me space to hope that the Dean and Chapter will keep firm to their resolution not to permit visitors to have indiscriminate access to the upper portion of the structure, even for one day in the week. Mr. Howell and his association appear to be assuming too much of an aggressive attitude, and to forget that the Dean is exercising a plain (if unpleasant) duty in providing for the due safety of the Cathedral as well as of the public. As an outsider, I believe that I am acquainted with the interior of the building from top to bottom as well as most men; and I certainly am of opinion that it would not be wise to allow visitors to roam at will or in any numbers through the narrow passages and awkward staircases that intervene between the library gallery and the ball. I do not for a moment think that any wilful damage would ever be attempted; but we all know that among the mass of British sightseers there is always a certain percentage who, to say the least, are not satisfied without leaving mementoes of their noble selves in the shape of carving and whittling. There is also a considerable percentage of foolhardy people for whose experiments there would be some fine openings; and I venture to say that during the year the coroner would be more than once in request for accidents happening within the precincts of St. Paul's. Moreover, it is not a question of expense and an increased staff of vergers, for in the portion of the Cathedral to which I allude there would not be room for them to exercise their functions. To say that Westminster Abbey is free is not a fair illustration. Nobody is allowed to visit the triforium gallery (the most interesting portion of the Abbey) without special permit, for the obvious reason that it would be unsafe; and although the staircases of St. Paul's are not unsafe in themselves, they might easily become so under certain conditions. I confess that there is one point in which I am sure an extended opening of the Cathedral would be very much appreciated, if the Dean and Chapter could see their way to do it—and that is, by putting the south choir aisle, the morning chapel in the north nave aisle, and perhaps the crypt, under the same free category as the remainder of the church. It is true that the choir aisle can been seen on application; but there is an instinctive feeling with most English sightseers that an application to the official in charge generally implies sixpence."

The Reverend W. T. Thornhill Webber, vicar of St. John's, Holborn, and member of the Council of the Working-Men's Club and Institute Union, writes to suggest to the Dean and Chapter the desirability of referring the matter to an engineer of high standing. Should such engineer endorse the Dean's view, then the public would be satisfied—for sensible men would hardly agitate for permission to risk the sacrifice of human life. If, on the other hand, the best professional opinion pronounced the Dean's misgivings to be groundless, the Dean might fairly feel that in this respect he had fully satisfied the claims of his responsible position, and had earned the right to say, "liberavi animam meam."

The Lord Mayor has declined to grant the use of the Guildhall for a meeting in support of the movement to secure the free opening of St. Paul's one day a week; but he promises the committee to use his personal exertions to endeavour to arrange for the carrying out of what is desired if some practical method of accomplishing it with safety to the public and the Cathedral can be secured.

Mr. Howell, of 3, St. Paul's-churchyard, desires to state that he is not the Mr. Howell who is in controversy with the Dean with respect to admission to the dome of the Cathedral.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

A case of much interest to the cricketing world came before the Chichester County Court on Wednesday. Charles Howard, of the Sussex County Eleven, sued Mr. W. R. Gilbert, the well-known Gloucestershire player, to recover £10 for services rendered as a professional cricketer. The defendant, who was not present, but who was represented by a solicitor, paid £5 into court as a fair and reasonable payment for the services rendered by the plaintiff. From statements made in court it appeared that early in the present year the defendant engaged with some Chichester gentlemen to bring a united eleven to Chichester, to oppose the Australian team. For this he was to be paid £120. This match was played in June last, but instead of bringing eleven players, the defendant brought only eight, and eventually the match was played with only ten men on the English side. The plaintiff was asked on the ground by the defendant and Mr. W. G. Grace to fill "one of the vacancies." He agreed to do so, nothing being said about payment. At the conclusion of the match the defendant was paid £120, and tendered the plaintiff £5 for his services, but this was refused. The plaintiff based his claim on the assertion that professionals playing against the Australians were always paid a higher fee than in ordinary matches. He produced a letter from the defendant, written to the local promoters of the match, in which it was explained that £120 was required to bring an eleven down, because the men would not play for the same money as in an ordinary match. Plaintiff admitted in cross-examination that he had received only £6 when playing for Sussex against the Australian eleven of 1880. A suggestion was made by the plaintiff's solicitor that the case should be referred to the Marylebone Club, defendant paying costs. This was declined, and no evidence was called for the defence. The learned Judge, whilst regretting the absence of satisfactory evidence as to the ordinary fee to be paid to professional cricketers, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £6, being the same amount as he received when playing for his own county against the Australians.

The Shaftesbury County Justices were engaged on Thursday in hearing a charge of manslaughter against John Sargent, aged 13, son of Henry Sargent, farmer, of Lawn Farm, Gillingham. The evidence went to show that on the 15th inst., a labourer placed a loaded gun in the hay-house, whence it was taken by Mr. Sargent and put in a corner of the living room. The prisoner and his two sisters were there at the time. Directly afterwards the prisoner took up the gun, and one of his sisters, being afraid of firearms, ran out of the room. He followed her to her bedroom, and she called to her sister to come and take the gun away from the prisoner. Before she could respond to the appeal she heard a report and a scream, and on going to the bedroom found her sister on the floor covered with blood. The deceased only exclaimed "Mother" before she expired; and the prisoner said "Oh, I have killed my dear sister." The boy stated in defence that he took up the gun and was pointing at the pictures in the room, and as his sister jumped up and ran out he directed it towards her "in fun." There was no cap on the nipple. He was committed for trial at the Assizes, but admitted to bail.

Robert Cruikshank, aged 40, described as an accountant and a member of the Salvation Army, was on the same day charged at Clerkenwell with stealing from the Salvation Army Hall, Stoke Newington, a silver watch, the property of Albert Bartlett, a captain in the Salvation Army. The prisoner pleaded guilty. A City police officer said he held a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner for stealing a cash-box and about £100 from where he was employed in Cannon-street in 1871. He then absconded to Liverpool. The magistrate sentenced the prisoner to three calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour, and said the prisoner would be apprehended on the other charge when he came out of prison.

At the West Ham Police-court on Wednesday, William Plaistow, a labourer, of No. 4, Florence-road, Plashet, was charged on a summons with assaulting Mary Ann Horrocks, of No. 38, Marcus-street, West Ham, on the 12th inst. The complainant said that on the date mentioned she was coming out of the hall of the Salvation Army in Upper-road, Plaistow, when she saw the defendant standing at the door. He advanced towards her and struck her in the face. She did not know him, and had not spoken to him, but the defendant a second time struck her in the face. James Wilcox, a labourer, of No. 1, Victoria-villas, Plaistow, said that on August 12 he was standing near the door of the hall of the Salvation Army in Plaistow, at the close of the service, when he saw the defendant outside, in company with about seventy other roughs, of whom he seemed to be the leader. He called out to those behind him, and said, "Come on, lads, and we'll get in. Thereupon the crowd made a rush as the people were coming out, and as the complainant was leaving the defendant struck her. She put up her hands to save her face, when the defendant seized her by the wrists and pulled her hands down, and then struck her twice. The witness went up, when the defendant struck him twice. The witness held him for a time, but he broke loose, and a constable was sent for. The aid did not arrive, however, for some ten minutes, and the defendant was gone. Mr. Phillips said it was perfectly monstrous and abominable that a gang of roughs like that of which the defendant appeared to have been the leader should molest and interfere with any religious service, no matter how it was conducted; for according to their lights the Salvationists were trying to do good. The prisoner would go to gaol for two months with hard labour.

At the Birkenhead Police-court fourteen young men were charged with stowing themselves away on board the steamship *Kansas*, of the Warren Line, from Boston, United States, to Birkenhead. Several of the prisoners had money in their possession when they were found concealed on board the steamer, one named Joseph Tibbets having as much as 20dols. Most of them stated that they were labourers and had gone to America some months ago expecting to find work plentiful and to get good pay. They had been mistaken and rather than starve in America they had taken this means of getting home. A representative of the owners of the *Kansas* asked the magistrate to pass a severe sentence as an example. The Stipendiary remarked that the case of some of the prisoners appeared to be very painful, but as the shipowners pressed for a severe penalty he felt bound to inflict some punishment. Tibbets was remanded for a day, and each of the other prisoners was sent to gaol for ten days with hard labour. The magistrate expressed a hope that the case *would show the great difficulty there often was in getting employment in America, and that it would make people more cautious about going there.*

At the Hanley (Staffordshire) Police-court, the Rev. T. Salmon, vicar of Newchapel, was summoned before the magistrates on a charge of assaulting a girl by kissing her. Mr. Salmon having paid the complainant five guineas, the charge against him was withdrawn.

The Hanley magistrates on Tuesday sent Elizabeth Poole, a member of the Salvation Army, to an Industrial School for five years for pocket-picking and stealing 12s., and the mother of the prisoner, also a member of the Army, to gaol for three months for receiving the same. The prisoners were arrested while marching in procession through the streets of Hanley.

THE COURT.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught and the Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, with the members of the Royal Household, attended Divine service at Osborne.

The Queen's departure for Scotland, arranged to take place yesterday (Friday) evening, has been postponed. The Court may probably quit the Isle of Wight on the 29th, when the Queen will travel direct to Balmoral, where Her Majesty intends to remain till November. The Duchess of Connaught, who is residing at Buckingham Palace, will shortly proceed, it is understood, to Scotland. Her Royal Highness may probably visit Malta later on.

On Saturday afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales and family arrived at Wiesbaden at three o'clock, and were received at the railway station by the King and Queen of Denmark and the King of Greece. All drove to the Hotel Bellevue, where the Prince's family alighted. In the afternoon the entire Royal party dined together at the Park Hotel with the King of Denmark, and attended the concert in the Kurgarten.

On Sunday the Prince, with his family, attended the English church, and in the afternoon, at four o'clock, the Prince left for Homburg, arriving the same night.

On Monday the Prince of Wales and the King of Greece attended the Frankfort Races.

On Tuesday the Princess of Wales, together with the King and Queen of Denmark, the King of Greece, and Prince Alexander of Hesse, were present at the funeral of Princess Ma rie Polyxène, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse, at the Castle of Rumpenheim.

The Prince of Wales, after three weeks' stay at Wiesbaden, will leave the Princess and go on to Homburg, where he will remain for a short time. The Prince and Princess of Wales will probably visit Scotland later on in the season.

CETEWAYO.

Cetewayo, who was accompanied by his attendant Chiefs, by Mr. Bramston, of the Colonial Office, Mr. Dunn, the interpreter, and Mr. Shepstone, spent the greater part of Saturday afternoon in visiting Windsor Castle and the Royal domain. The party travelled by the ordinary train leaving Paddington at 10 a.m., and arrived at Windsor shortly before 11. Mr. Seabrook, Inspector of Palaces, who had met them at the station, showed them over St. George's Chapel, in which, it will be remembered, a monument to the memory of the Prince Imperial has been placed. Having visited the Albert Memorial Chapel, they proceeded to the State apartments of the Castle, inspecting the Armoury, St. George's Hall, the Waterloo Chamber, &c., the Corridor, and the private apartments.

Tuesday morning was appointed by Cetewayo to receive a deputation of the National Temperance League, whose object was to make a "short statement of their views with regard to the great evils inflicted upon native races by the use of alcoholic liquors, and to ask his Majesty to discourage as far as possible the importation, manufacture, and use of such drinks in his own country." Mr. Finney, who received the deputation in the dining-room, expressed his great regret that, in consequence of the Queen having sent a German artist that morning to paint his portrait, his Majesty was unable to receive and to hear the views of the deputation. Mr. Finney was afraid that, as Cetewayo had so many engagements, he would be unable to fix another morning for the interview. Mr. Robert Rae (on behalf of the League, of which he is the secretary) asked if it were possible for the King to spare ten minutes. The deputation had no wish to delay the sitting, but would be greatly obliged if they could be allowed to submit their views. Mr. Finney replied that he had been endeavouring to induce his Majesty to grant the interview, but stated that Cetewayo positively declined. Mr. Finney then remarked that the Zulus were not drinkers of spirits; they only drank beer, which was harmless, and they were a most abstemious people. Mr. Finney then, at the urgent request of the deputation, went and again appealed to Cetewayo to listen to the deputation, but returned and said that his appeal had been unsuccessful. His Majesty's reply was:—"No, this is a request from Her Majesty, and as it is the wish of my mother the Queen, I cannot disregard it, much as I should wish to see these gentlemen. It is as urgent as a matter of life and death, and I cannot neglect the wishes of the Queen." Mr. Finney said that his Majesty looked upon the request of the Queen as a command which he could not disobey; but he would be happy on some other day, when at liberty to see friends and visitors, to meet the members of the League and hear their views. Mr. Taylor (who was to have introduced the deputation) drew Mr. Finney's attention to some copies of the *British Workman* and other temperance publications which the deputation had brought with them, and expressed a hope that they might be handed to the King. The deputation then retired.

On Wednesday afternoon Cetewayo and his suite paid a visit to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. The King, accompanied by his cousin Negongewana, the chiefs Unkosama and Ungobazana, Mr. Finney, and the native interpreter, started from Melbury-road soon after twelve, and drove to Westminster, which was reached just after one. The party embarked at Westminster Pier on board a steam launch belonging to the Thames Conservancy. At first the King evinced a strong objection to going to Woolwich by water. It was explained to him that the passage would not be a rough one, as it would only be the river Thames that he would have to journey down; to this he repeatedly made the reply, "The King is not well, and cannot go by water." It was only by dint of the utmost persuasion on the part of Mr. Finney, and the assurance that he would find the river as smooth as a pond that Cetewayo was induced to step on board the steamer. Throughout the passage down the river the King and his companions remained in the cabin. The Royal Arsenal at Woolwich was reached at half-past two. On landing at the T pier, the party were received by General the Hon. E. T. Gage, commanding the Woolwich Garrison; Colonel Stirling, the Quartermaster-General; Colonel Close, Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department; Colonel Maitland, Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories; Colonel Lyon, Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory; Colonel Sir Collingwood Dickson, Colonel Spurway, Lieutent-Colonel Crozier, and Commissary-General King, of the Ordnance Store Department. From the landing stage Cetewayo and his party were conducted to the Arsenal train which awaited them. The officials and their visitors having taken their seats in a saloon carriage, the train slowly moved off in the direction of the factories, and the tour of inspection began. The first feat of mechanical skill witnessed by the Zulu King was the manipulation of a coil intended for a gun of heavy calibre. The King watched the operation stolidly enough, but his chiefs gave vent to frequent exclamations of astonishment and wonder. Next they were conducted to the gun factory. An expression of wonderment crept over the features of the King, while the chiefs held up their hands in simple amazement as they beheld a pair of huge forceps draw forth from the furnace a fiery mass of metal which was rapidly elongated by the powerful machinery brought to bear upon it. In another shed the visitors saw a monster steam hammer at work, capable of delivering a stroke with an energy of 1,000 tons. The King was afterwards present at the firing of some guns, and witnessed some experiments with gun-cotton. On leaving the Arsenal Cetewayo, previously to stepping on board the steamer, thus addressed General Gage through the interpreter:—"I cannot express the pleasure I have derived from the visit I have paid to this great workshop of the Queen, my mother. I have seen the wonders of the English nation. I have witnessed where England gets her power from, and the might of the works conducted here. You are, indeed, a wonderful people, and what I have seen has filled me with astonishment. I must express my thanks to you, General, for so kindly showing me everything, and conducting me over works in which I am deeply interested." General Gage briefly replied. Cetewayo then spoke again:—"I may say that I have almost ceased to be astonished. I feel that I have grown up, so to speak, in a day; that from an intellectual childhood I have suddenly sprung to manhood. I have a great deal to report to my nation when I return, which language, I am afraid, will fail to allow me to express; but I have seen the might of England and the goodness and kindness of the English nation. All, indeed, that I have witnessed in this great country is truly wonderful, and I have been filled with astonishment from the moment that I first touched its shores. When I go back to my own people, I will endeavour to tell them what I have seen; but words, I am afraid, will not describe the wonders of your land." The party then returned to town.

We understand that Cetewayo desires it to be known that his time is now so fully occupied in making preparations for his departure from England that after this date he will not be able to receive any more deputations or visitors. Mr. Dunn is fast recovering from his attack of fever, and on Thursday was sufficiently well to go out for a drive. The King remained indoors the whole of the day. Previous to the deputation waiting upon the King, the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, Chaplain and Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, had an interview with Cetewayo on behalf of the Primate, in order to bespeak from him all favourable consideration for the English and other missionaries in Zululand. Among other visitors who called on the King in the course of the day were Lord Brabazon, Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Bartle C. Frere, Major Roland Poole, Madame Linden, and the Rev. Mr. M'Kenzie, the father of the present Bishop of the Zulu country. Within the last few days several presents have been forwarded to the King, which has gratified him exceedingly.

On Thursday afternoon Cetewayo, who was accompanied by his cousin, Negcongewana, and the Chiefs Unkosama and Ungobazana, received a deputation from the National Temperance League at his residence in Melbury-road, to hear "a short statement of their views with regard to the great evils inflicted upon native races by the use of alcoholic liquors, and asking his Majesty to discourage their importation." Mr. Finney acted as interpreter. Cetewayo made the following reply to the deputation, Mr. Finney acting as interpreter:—I scarcely know, gentlemen, what reply to give to you. I can only say that as a nation my people are, so to speak, abstainers; or, at all events, they are not accustomed to, nor do they partake as a people of, spirituous liquors. The beer which we use is actually a food—it is like gruel—it is really a food, and not like your spirits and your intoxicants, which are death. (Hear, hear.) It may be interesting to the gentlemen of the deputation to know that there was an order issued by me, or rather a proclamation, that spirits were not to be introduced or allowed to enter my country. That proclamation will certainly be put in force upon my restoration. (Hear, hear.) But I think the right place to shut the door is the side from which the spirits are allowed to come. (Hear, hear.) It is no good my shutting the door on my side, for I have no distilleries. But I think the proper way would be for the Natal Government to assist by placing restrictions upon the introduction of spirituous liquors into my country, because otherwise the border people may trangress and disregard the law, and use spirits when I am far away in the country and may not know what is going on. And so really the proper place for that restriction is at the boundaries of my territory.

"KEATING'S POWDER" is now sold at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., in tins by all Chemists. This powder is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Bugs, Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and all insects, whilst quite harmless, to domestic animals. All furs and woollens should be well powdered before putting away. Beware of imitations. Ask for Keating's Powder and take no other.

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LANGHAM PIANOFORTE WORKS, GEORGE STREET, LANGHAM STREET, LONDON, W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Henry Carr, a landowner, belonging to Northumberland, was drowned on Monday afternoon, near his residence, at Blairerno, Stonehaven, while bathing.

A telegram from Montpollier states that a large house in that town fell on Tuesday morning. Fortunately the crackling noise which preceded the disaster alarmed the inhabitants, who, hastily leaving the tottering building, all escaped unhurt, except one woman, who was buried under the ruins. Though seriously injured, she was not dead.

The *Athenæum* announces the death in his eightieth year of Mr. James Murray, author of *The Maid of Galloway*, a tale of Thrieve and Otterburn—a poem which some thirty years ago attracted considerable attention. The deceased, who lost his sight at the age of five years, was known as "the blind poet of Galloway."

As two men, named James Longman and Thomas Burke, were bathing at Stradbally, near Waterford, on Thursday morning, Longman got out of his depth, and, seeing he was in great peril, Burke went to his assistance. The result was that both were drowned.

Lord Rosebery was out riding near his residence, the Durdans, Epsom, accompanied by his groom, a young man about 21 years of age, named Richard Harding, on Wednesday, when the latter's horse bolted, and coming in contact with a gate threw its rider. Harding, who fell on his head, was picked up insensible; and died whilst being taken to the Epsom and Ewell Cottage Hospital.

The remains of Mary Jones were interred at Mostyn Churchyard, near Holywell, on Wednesday. The deceased had reached the advanced age of 101 years and four months. Her eldest son, aged 70, and a large number of her decendants attending the funeral.

Reports just published state that the hay crop is one-forth above the average, while in all districts there is a full crop of turnips. Potatoes, on the other hand, show considerable evidence of disease, which will increase if the weather be wet. All kinds of grain are better in quality and quantity, the increase being estimated at four millions sterling. The Scotch harvest, including turnips, is five millions better than last year.

A novel way of attempting suicide was illustrated in the City on Tuesday night. An officer on duty in Smithfield heard an explosion proceeding from the steps of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and on going there found an elderly man lying on his face bleeding from the nose and mouth. He was removed into the hospital and attended by the house surgeon, whom he told that he had attempted self-destruction by filling his mouth with gunpowder and igniting it with a match. He lies in a dangerous state.

While a pleasure party were returning in a conveyance from a flower-show at Cuckney to Worksop, Notts, early on Tuesday morning, the driver in the darkness mistook the road, and all were plunged into a mill-pond about fifteen feet deep. A young woman of Worksop was drowned, and the horse and carriage were drawn under the water.

James Franklin, son of a licensed victualler in Pimlico-road, was drowned in the Thames, off Chelsea, on Monday evening. The deceased went out in a boat with three other men during the Chelsea Watermen's Regatta, and an upset was caused by the foolhardy behaviour of the whole party. After sinking, though an expert swimmer, Franklin never rose to the surface, and it is supposed that he was struck on the head by one of the many boats in the icinity at the time. His companions were rescued.

The old French flagship *Murion*, carrying twenty-four guns, foundered off Toulon on Sunday. This vessel, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says, was the one upon which Napoleon Bonaparte embarked to return to France from his memorable expedition to Egypt at the close of the last century. The *Murion* has for some years been used for the police service of the port. That the career of a vessel with the particular associations mentioned should have been finally closed on the very day that England planted her foot so firmly in Egypt is regarded as a curious coincidence, and has suggested many sad reflections. The disaster is attributed to the vessel having been struck a few days ago by lightning, She went down in five minutes. The small crew and the prisoners on board had a narrow escape.

The *Sydney Mail* of the 1st July says that Mr. Flint, station-master at Alice Springs, South Australia, on the overland telegraph, believes that he found traces of the explorer Leichhardt. He says that in latitude 22.45, longitude 136.35, about 100 miles east of the telegraph, he met a friendly tribe of natives, the "Terakwa," who corroborated the information as to white men dying in that vicinity many years ago, and said that the natives of the next tribe, the Terypoodna, could show the spot. The two tribes named being hostile, he could not be escorted into the country, but the cross-questioning of the Terak was elicited that the deaths occurred about Leichhardt's time, and the Terypoodnas exchanged portions of blue blankets and tomahawks for weapons. Mr. Flint tried to push into the Terypoodna country, but was repulsed by want of meal and water.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth and gallantry have an interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor has at all times pleasure in showing his works in progress, both for church and hall, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates sent. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition. The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London, W.

On Tuesday night a skiff proceeding down the river was capsized by coming into collision, off the Dundee Wharf, Wapping, with a Dutch eel Schuyt, and four persons in the former—Fanny Hunt and Florence Hunt, mother and daughter, and two sisters named Siggers—were drowned.

Cardinal Manning attended a demonstration in connection with the League of the Cross, at Leicester, on Wednesday evening. Those taking part in the demonstration wore the green ribbon with Cross pendant, as suggested by Cardinal Manning, and this in future will be the distinctive badge of the League. In the evening a large meeting was held at the Temperance Hall, Dr. Lankester presiding. Cardinal Manning said the drink traffic was a great national shame. Scotland had partly redeemed itself in the matter by the passing of a Sunday Closing Act, and Ireland had for years struggled to redeem itself by a Sunday Closing Act. From a careful calculation, he found that in England thirteen million people consumed intoxicating drinks, and ten million persons were drinkers to excess. This constituted a great danger, and the object of the League of the Cross was to afford shelter to men and women from this great national and social curse.

Our (*Times*) Geneva correspondent writes:—"Louis Rubio, in his day a painter of high repute, though born at Rome of a Spanish father and an Italian mother, was a Genevan by adoption, and executed here some of his principal works. After studying his art for some time in the city of his birth, he went to Paris and completed his artistic education in the studio of the celebrated Léon Cogniet, who became one of his fastest friends. He next travelled in Italy and France, and finally settled at Geneva, where he remained until his removal, a few years ago, to Florence, where he died on August 2 at the age of 82. His works are to be found all over Europe, as well in public galleries as in private collections. Among the principal of them are 'Priam at the Feet of Achilles,' 'The Samaritan,' and 'The Marriage of Salvator Rosa,' all of which are at the Grand Trianon. His 'Marie Stuart' is at the Rouen Museum; his 'Siege of Brussels' at Versailles; and all the decorations, in the Byzantine style, of the Russian Chapel, at Paris, were executed by this artist. Two pictures, which he painted at Geneva, 'Van Dyck Quittant l'Atelier de Rubens' and 'Le Tasse lisant sa Jérusalem Délivrée devant la Princesse Eléonore d'Este,' have been made widely known through the medium of engravings."

The steam whaler *Hope*, which, under the command of Sir Allen Young, C.B., sailed several weeks ago to the Arctic regions in search of Mr. B. Leigh Smith and the crew of the *Eira*, has been successful in her search, and on Sunday brought the missing explorers safely into Aberdeen. Mr. Leigh Smith has supplied an interesting account of the experiences of himself and his crew:—

The *Eira* left Peterhead on the 14th of June, 1881. Franz Josef's Land was reached on the 23rd of July, and the vessel steamed along the coast to within fifteen miles of Cape Ludlow. The ice was closely packed to the north, so it was decided to return to Gray Bay and wait till a more favourable opportunity should present itself to proceed. On the 7th of August the *Eira* was made fast to the land-floe near Bell Island, and a storehouse was erected. On the 15th of August she left Bell Island, and, being unable to pass to the eastward of Barents Hook, was made fast to the land-floe off Cape Flora. The next few days were spent in collecting plants and fossils, which, unfortunately, were lost with the vessel. On August 21 the *Eira* was heavily nipped by the ice, and about 10 a.m. a leak was discovered, which gained to such an extent that nothing could be saved from the lower deck but six casks of flour and about 8 cwt. of bread, and the engines were soon drowned out. All hands were then engaged saving the stores in the after cabin, which consisted chiefly of vegetables. Barely two hours elapsed from the time the leak was discovered till the time the vessel had to be abandoned. All the boats were saved, and most of the men saved some clothes and bedding. Hardly had the last man left the ship when the *Eira* sank rapidly, nothing coming up except a few spars and a young Polar bear in a cask. Some of the sails were cut away, and with them and some oars a tent was erected on the ice. A fire was lit and coffee made, which, with some bread and part of a pudding that had been made for that day's dinner, made a somewhat spare meal for twenty-five men who had been working nearly the whole day without any food. Nobody grumbled, for everyone knew he would have to learn to govern his appetite, as the stock of meal would only suffice for three months at the most. Next morning everything was moved to land, and a tent was put up on Cape Flora. Here subsequently they built a hut of turf and stones, covered with sails, and wintered in comparative comfort, without the appearance of any symptoms of scurvy. Twenty-nine walrus and thirty-six bears were killed and eaten during their stay in these quarters. On the 21st of June in the present year they started from Cape Flora in four boats, with provisions for two months, and sailed over eighty miles of water before encountering the ice. This was crossed after six weeks of constant toil, and twenty-four hours afterwards, on the 2nd of August, the four boats were safely hauled up on the beach at Matotchkin Straits, in Novaya Zemlya. Next morning they hailed with delight the appearance of the schooner *Willem Barents*, whose captain and crew treated them with the utmost kindness, and gave them the joyful information that the *Hope* was anchored within a mile of them. Taken on board the latter vessel, they were made as comfortable as possible; and Sir Allen Young sailed southwards on the 6th, to reach home within a few hours of the anniversary of the *Eira's* departure.

Sir Allen Young states that the voyage of the *Hope* was comparatively uneventful; and, having fulfilled the mission for which she was despatched, the vessel will immediately proceed to dismantle at Aberdeen. Mr. Leigh Smith and his party, notwithstanding the hardships encountered, have, with a trifling exception, enjoyed good health throughout their prolonged sojourn in the Arctic regions.

About nine o'clock on Tuesday night, while a skiff containing six persons who had been up the Thames on a pleasure trip was proceeding down the river in tow of a sailing-barge, it came into collision with a Dutch eel-schuyt, owing to the high wind and a strong tide, and sank immediately, leaving the whole party struggling in the water. Their shrieks brought a Thames police-galley, in charge of Inspector Drummond, to their assistance; but in spite of the utmost efforts on the part of the police and the pilot of the eel boat, only two persons were rescued. In the meantime the sailing-barge proceeded on its journey without any notice of the accident from those on board.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles J. Kickham, who some years ago was known in connection with the Fenian conspiracy. He was one of the triumvirate appointed by James Stephens to govern the projected Irish Republic, and suffered a long period of imprisonment for treason-felony. Mr. Kickham was a literary man by profession. Born fifty-six years ago at Mullinahone, county Tipperary, as a youth he took a part in the Young Ireland movement. He became a contributor to Irish literature, and published several poems and stories such as *The Untenanted Graves*, *The Homes of Tipperary*, *Knocknagow*, &c. He was on the staff of the suppressed paper, the *Irish People*, and was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, nearly four of which he served. Mr. Kickham, when O'Donovan Rossa's election for Tipperary had been declared invalid by the House of Commons, was the National candidate at the subsequent electoral contest. The votes were so close on either side that on scrutiny Mr. Heron, Q.C., was declared elected by four votes.

Sir G. Jessel, Master of the Rolls, and Vice Chancellor of the London University, presided, on Wednesday, at a public meeting held at the Ladies' College, Goudhurst, Kent, for the distribution of the prizes and certificates obtained at the Cambridge Local Examination and at the College of Preceptors, by the pupils of Bethany House School. Sir G. Jessel said that in England for many years past a great deal of time, labour, and money had been devoted to further the cause of education in this country. With regard to the education of the upper classes, that had been more or less provided for; but to the education of the middle and lower class, so called, very little attention was paid to it till some few years ago. The lower class had been provided for by elementary schools; but for the ordinary middle class a great deal remained to be done, and if that middle class wished to keep its position in England, and not to be jostled out of it, great efforts must be made by parents and schoolmasters. It had been said that private schools might be divided into two classes—the bad, and the very bad. After pointing out the difficulty of obtaining good schoolmasters for private schools, the prospects for such being better in the public schools, he said there were a few good commercial schools, but they were totally inadequate to the want. A great deal remained to be done to teach men how to teach. The Cambridge Local Examinations and the examinations of the College of Preceptors enabled parents to test the kind of instruction given in private schools, and not to take the schoolmasters' statement on faith.

Anent the "Salvation Army," we quote the following letter from a contemporary:—

"In reference to the continual disturbances caused by the proceedings of the 'Salvation Army,' I hardly think that sufficient allowance is made for the provocation which is constantly being offered to the public by the presumptuous language and action of that mistaken body of religionists.

"When a crowd of thousands of people, comprising many members of Christian churches among them, find themselves called 'the enemy' by some few hundred ignorant fanatics, it is not to be wondered at that some resentment should be felt. When that pleasant holiday resort, 'Hampstead Heath,' is called 'the stronghold of the devil,' and the music which is listened to by Her Majesty and millions of her subjects 'the Devil's tunes,' what wonder that indignant voices should be heard?

"And lastly, when any mouthing hypocrite who chooses to say that he or she is 'saved' is allowed to give 'testimonies' to large meetings without any considerable time of probation, it is not astonishing that working men and others should protest in a somewhat forcible manner against this profanation of religion, this 'humbug' in the name of Christianity.

"If well-meaning people would consider the discord and evil they are promoting, by supporting such an organisation as the 'Salvation Army,' they would hesitate before sending contribution, 'to William Booth.'"

The circus which has been for some time the head-quarters of the Salvation Army in Bristol has been the scene of some extraordinary proceedings. A calf, said to have been presented to the "army" by a follower known as "the Prodigal Son," was taken to the circus and exhibited. A special service was held, and eventually the calf was killed, and having been roasted, was served up on Tuesday evening at a "knife and fork tea," the charge of admission to which was 9d.

The Salvation Army has arranged to despatch two "majors" and twenty-two "officers and soldiers" to different parts of the world—India, Australia, and New Zealand being among the destinations—to inaugurate the Salvationist movement in foreign parts, which have sent both invitations and funds for the purpose. The missionaries are to be on their way before the end of the present month, and further contingents are to follow as funds permit.

As a number of boys who were fishing in the New River on Thursday morning, at Highbury, near Northampton Park, were running away to escape the keeper, four of them slipped and fell into the water. Two scrambled out, but two others, brothers, sank. A servant girl at a house near the bank of the river, who saw what had happened, unchained a large Newfoundland dog, which sprang into the water and seized the arm of one of the boys and swam to the side. The other boy was found clinging to his brother, and they were both saved. A crowd of persons who witnessed the occurrence raised a loud cheer for the dog.

STAINED GLASS. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 16, at North Walsham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. BELTON YOUNG, of a daughter.

Aug. 17, at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, the Marchioness of HUNTLY, prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn.

Aug. 18, the wife of the Rev. JAMES SUNDERLAND, Vicar of Eggington, near Leighton Buzzard, of a daughter.

Aug. 18, at 6, John-street, Berkeley-square, W., Viscountess POLLINGTON, of a daughter, which only survived her birth a few minutes.

Aug. 18, at The Rectory, Hanworth, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. JOHN LYNDHURST WINSLOW, of a son.

Aug. 19, at Hundon Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. W. S. BEEVOR, M.A., of a son, stillborn.

Aug. 19, at Saffron Walden, the wife of Canon JELF, of a daughter.

Aug. 20, at 15, Warwick-square, the Hon. Mrs. CORRY, of a daughter.

Aug. 21, at Haddon, Beckenham, the wife of Lt.-Colonel EDWARD THOMPSON, Bengal Staff Corps (retired), of a daughter.

Aug. 21, the Lady ELIBANK, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 1, at the parish church, Hove, Brighton, FRANCIS CLEMENTSON KEBBELL, Esq., B.A., New Coll., Ox., second son of W. Kebbell, Esq., M.D., 21, Brunswick-place, Brighton, to (ADA ADELAIDE ELIZA, youngest daughter of the late W. BENNETT, Esq., of St. Alban's, and the late Mrs. BENNETT, of 6, Western-terrace.

Aug. 12, at the Church of St. John the Divine, Brooklands, Cheshire, AUGUSTUS W. SMETHURST, Esq., of Rookwood, Chorley, Lancashire, to FANNY WELLS, widow of the late Colonel MILLETT, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Aug., 15, at All Saints, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W., WILLIAM HUDSON ATKINSON PICKERING, eldest son of Atkinson Pickering, of Kingston-upon-Hull, and also of Sunnycroft, Great Driffield, East Yorkshire, to EVA MARY EXLEY-TAYLOR, second surviving daughter of the late James Taylor, of Rose Valley House, Shenfield, Brentwood, Essex.

Aug. 15, at the College Chapel, All Hallows, Dublin, EDWARD O'DONNELL MAC DEVITT, Barrister-at-law, formerly H.M. Attorney-General for Queensland, of 13, Gardiner's-place, Dublin, to KATY, eldest daughter of THOMAS POWER, Cluincarrig, Killorglin, county Kerry.

Aug. 15, at Watermillock Church, Cumberland, ALGERNON JOY, Esq., late Royal Artillery, son of the late Henry Hall Joy, Q.C., of the Inner Temple, and Hartham Park, Wilts, to JANET MARY, widow of the late STAIR DOUGLAS, Esq., Civil Service, Mauritius, and daughter of the late John Marshall, Esq., jun., of Leeds and Derwentwater.

Aug. 17, at the parish church of St. Michan, Dublin, JOHN ROSS, LL.B., Barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Ross, Londonderry, to CATHERINE MARY JEFFCOCK, only surviving child of Lieutenant-Colonel DEANE MANN, Dunmoyle, co. Tyrone.

Aug. 17, at Porthgwidden, Cornwall, the Hon. ERNEST ANTHONY HENLEY, second son of Lord Henley, to GEORGINA CAROLINE MARY, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. R. M. WILLIAMS, 3rd K.O. Dragoons.

Aug. 17, at the parish church, Croydon, the Rev. ALFRED A. TOMS, B.A., Curate of Stepney, youngest son of Samuel Rogers Toms, of Bedford Park, Croydon, to FLORENCE, eldest daughter of WILLIAM BURBIDGE LANFEAR, of Gloucester Lodge, Croydon.

Aug. 17, at St. Pauline's Church, Crayford, Kent, FRANCIS GEORGE, eldest son of Colonel GEORGE MONKLAND, of Oak Bank, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, and late Commanding 74th Highlanders, to MARGUERITE MORETON, ninth daughter of EDWARD HORNER, of May-place, Crayford.

Aug. 17, at Nun's Cross Church, Killiskey, county Wicklow, the Right Rev. REGINALD STEPHEN COPLESTON, Bishop of Colombo, to EDITH CHENEVIX TRENCH, daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin.

Aug. 18, at Rosslyn Unitarian Chapel, Hampstead, JOHN VIRIAMU JONES, Principal of Firth College, Sheffield, to SARAH KATHERINE, eldest daughter of the late WM. RIDOUT WILLS, Esq., of Wylde Green, near Birmingham.

Aug. 19, at St. Joseph's Church, Epsom, HENRY CORBISHLEY, Esq., to Miss MARY HILL.

Aug. 22, at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, COLLINGWOOD L. WOOD, Esq., of Freeland, Perthshire, to FRANCES CHARLOTTE AGNES, eldest daughter of BEAUMONT HOTHAM, Esq.

DEATHS.

Aug. 13, at Denton Rectory, Kent, MARY ANN HUSSEY, the widow of W. H. Hussey, Esq., of Marine square, Brighton, aged 74.

Aug. 15, at Zarana, Spain, ANNA MARY, only daughter of the late Hon. Sir HENRY DUNCAN and the Hon. Lady DUNCAN.

Aug. 17, at his town residence, 31, Tavistock-square, ROBERT RODGER, Esq., J.P., of Hadlow Castle, Kent, aged 84. He was Magistrate for the counties of Kent and Lanarkshire, and High Sheriff of Kent in 1865, and Lord of the Manor of Hadlow; he was one of the oldest members of the Carlton Club.

Aug. 19, at 139, Piccadilly, London, ANNE MARGARET, Dowager Countess of ROSEBERY.

Aug. 19, AGNES ANTONIA, wife of Rev. A. R. FAUSSET, York.

Aug. 20, at Claremont House, New Leeds, GERTRUDE, widow of the Rev. THOMAS PITTS, late Vicar of St. George's, Sowerby.

Aug. 20, after a short illness, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of the Rev. C. BURN, of St. Peter's Church, Southwark.

Aug. 21, at 49, Sloane-street, SYDNEY JANE, widow of the Rev. EDWARD INWOOD JONES, late Rector of Shirenewton, Monmouth.

Aug. 21, at the residence of her brother, Vice-Admiral H. Boys, at Blackheath, CHARLOTTE ROBERTA BOYS, youngest daughter of the late Captain Edward Boys, Royal Navy, aged 53.

Aug. 21, at Kings Langley Vicarage, JULIA, widow of the late Rev. HENRY WADE HODGSON.

Aug. 22, at Ealing, London, W., HERBERT JOHN CANNON, B.A. Oxon, only son of John Cannon, J.P. of Lancashire, in his 24th year.

Aug. 22, at Salisbury, almost suddenly, Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM ARTHUS HEATHCOTE of Rollestone, Wilts, J.P. and D.L., aged 74.

LATEST NEWS.

Sir Stafford Northcote has himself set at rest the doubts which certain persons professed to entertain as to the harmony existing between himself and Lord Salisbury. Our readers will perceive that our repeated assurances on the subject are now confirmed on authority.

The committees of several Conservative clubs have sent addresses to Lord Salisbury congratulating him upon his action with reference to the Arrears Bill.

The coming of age of Lord Cranborne, the eldest son of Lord Salisbury, will be celebrated with great festivities, both at Hatfield and at Cranborne. His Lordship attains his majority on the 23rd of October.

We hear on good authority that the attitude of the German Powers towards England, with reference to the Egyptian difficulty, is extremely friendly.

The rising of the waters of the Nile, to which we long ago directed attention as certain to be an obstacle to our military operations, is causing considerable anxiety to the British authorities, and is one chief cause of Sir Garnet Wolseley's prompt advance.

The rude and unmannerly scoffs and jeers with which Mr. Chaplin's warnings, as to the jeopardy of the Sweet Water Canal were treated by the refined and intelligent occupants of the Radical benches opposite are not yet forgotten. We wonder what these well-informed persons—many of whom were suddenly taken at the last General Election from behind the counter, and from the congenial sphere of parochial politics, to become the Parliamentary representatives of Radical constituencies—now think of the exhibition they made of themselves on that occasion.

Many weeks ago we laid before our readers the sinister accounts which reached us from Syria as to the danger of an anti-Christian outbreak in that province. During the present week our information has been amply confirmed by newspaper correspondence.

Some curious particulars as to the history of Arabi Pasha reach us from an undoubted source. Arabi is sprung from the fellaheen, but has negro blood in his veins. He was a captain in the Egyptian army when Ismail Pasha was Khédive, and made himself notorious as a Mohammedan fanatic. On one occasion, when the authorities dispensed the soldiery from observing the fast of Ramadan, alleging necessity in excuse, Arabi refused to allow his soldiers the rations provided for them, and (it is said) appropriated their value. For this he was dismissed the service, and retired into Tripoli to join the fanatical sect whose headquarters are established there, and to whom it is believed he will fly if defeated. He returned to Egypt when Ismail was dethroned, and his subsequent conduct when colonel is well known.

As to the imprisonment of Mr. E. D. Gray, we have nothing to modify in the estimate which we formed last week of the merits of the case. We have nothing to do with the allegation that Mr. Justice Lawson is an Orangeman. We are satisfied as to his impartiality; we are quite sure he did his duty; and we earnestly hope he will be upheld by the Government, not for his own sake, but for the sake of the supremacy of Law and Order and Authority.

At the same time, we desire to speak with all possible respect of Mr. Gray, who holds a position as immeasurably superior to that of the rascally leaders of the Land League, as does his paper, the *Freeman's Journal*, to their vile organs in the press, such as *United Ireland*, the *Nation*, and the *Irishman*.

We are sincerely sorry that one who occupies Mr. Gray's personal standing should ever, in any way, have associated himself with men who have next to nothing in common with him. It is, above all, a matter of unbounded surprise that a Catholic and a gentleman, who abhors and has always denounced a policy of crime, should be, however slightly, connected with the infidels and secret-society men who artfully plan and liberally pay for the assassinations and outrages by which they play their dastardly game. To receive the praise of such is, we imagine, the worst part of Mr. Gray's punishment.

Everybody remembers the story of the quarrel which Mr. Gray had with Mr. Parnell, when the latter called him a "Papist rat." The truth of the latter episode has been denied, but is, unfortunately, capable of clear and distinct proof. A hollow truce was patched up by the intervention of influential friends; but this did not prevent the Land League chieftain from threatening to bring the *Irish World* to Dublin as a rival to the *Freeman*, unless the latter supported the League.

No more foolish suggestion has been made in connection with Mr. Gray's case than that the ordinary law of libel would have met the requirements of the case. What was wanted was a swift and sure repression, not so much of any offence against the jurymen in Hyne's case, as individuals, but of an attempt by intimidation to undermine the security of justice.

It cannot be denied that there is strongly conflicting testimony with respect to the sobriety of the jury who sat on the Hynes trial. We see no reason, however, to doubt the truth of the statements contained in the letter of one of the jurors, Mr. E. C. Hamilton, to the *St. James's Gazette*, entirely contradicting Mr. W. O'Brien's accusations. We would certainly rather believe Mr. Hamilton than fifty men such as the editor of *United Ireland*.

In any case, they gave a perfectly just and intelligent verdict, and one which was wholly in accordance with the evidence.

A very well-informed correspondent writes from Ireland:—"I think the Joyce murders were *ordered*, as a reply to Hynes's sentence, and to show the Government they can't suppress crime."

The Pope's outspoken letter to the Irish Hierarchy is most timely, and will doubtless be effectual to restore order in Ireland. We rejoice that the hands of Cardinal M'Cabe have been strengthened at a critical period.

We have commented elsewhere upon the morality of the anti-tithe agitation. That which in many cases adds very considerably to a clergyman's difficulties in the collection of his tithes is the unprincipled manner in which some well-to-do predecessor has been in the habit of remitting the payment of the tithes. No practice could be more demoralising. A parish priest should remember that he is the trustee of the endowments attached to his living, and that the money which perhaps he is able to dispense with may be absolutely necessary for the livelihood of a less fortunate successor.

We have read with unfeigned astonishment the correspondence in the *Times* on the subject of what is falsely and impudently called "the free opening" of St. Paul's Cathedral. The whole of the floor of the Cathedral is "freely" open at present, except of course the Choir, which is most properly closed, as is also the case at Westminster Abbey, for the most obvious reasons of reverence as well as of safety to the various moveable objects, such as books, &c., which are kept there.

As to the offensive and impertinent pretensions of a fussy nobody called Howell, and his fellow "agitators" who think by calling themselves by the magic title of "working-men" to bully the Dean and Chapter into submission to their preposterous demands, we beg to say that the only "right" which they or any one else can claim in the matter is the "right" to freely worship God in His House. This "right" they already enjoy at St. Paul's. Let them be content.

We are sorry that the Dean should have consented to enter into a correspondence on the subject. It is enough that the responsible custodians of the Cathedral are the Dean and Chapter—not Howell and his friends. To enter into controversy in the matter is to encourage pretensions which are as baseless as they are mischievous.

We perceive that Alderman Waterlow's Industrial Dwellings Company have once more—as they are wont to do periodically—been blowing their trumpet as benefactors to the working-classes. To the justice of their claim to be considered in this light, we must beg wholly to demur. If these good people would confine themselves to taking credit for being that which they certainly are—extremely shrewd men of business—well and good. But if they persist in posing as philanthropists, we are compelled to point out—as has often been done before—that their "dwellings" simply do not meet the requirements of the particular classes of workers whose houses have been destroyed to make room for the buildings of the "Industrial Dwellings Company." We may add that we write with an intimate personal knowledge of the facts of the case.

The great Royalist banquet which we announced a fortnight ago as about to be held at Challans (Vendée) was duly celebrated last Saturday, and was attended with the greatest success. An enthusiastic and loyal address to Mgr. the Comte de Chambord was unanimously adopted.

We are extremely glad to note the activity of our Scottish friends at Inverness, where Lord Seafield has been organising a meeting to establish a Constitutional Association for the northern counties. His Lordship is one of those staunch and true men who are, alas! only too rare over the Border. We wish him and his friends all possible success.

Dr. Lee's letter, which we reprint on another page, strikes us as entirely just in its criticism of the attempt made by the officers of the A.P.U.C. to commit that Society to their private views as to what is or is not "schism." With the main controversy we are not concerned; but Dr. Lee's letter should earn for him the gratitude of the great body of his fellow-members of the Society in question.

We record with gratification the utter failure of a French Internationalist meeting at Lausanne. They illustrated their devotion to liberty by threatening to "lynch" some persons who differed from them.

The Italian Socialists living in Paris are mightily aggrieved because one of their number has been punished in Italy, for an atrocious murder which he had committed. They complain of the "oppressive laws" which have brought about this result.

The infamous attempt to assassinate the R. C. Archbishop of Melbourne is another proof, if any were needed, that the Socialist Revolution is also Anti-religious. Will Archbishop Croke take note of this?

Alexandria, August 25, 11.15 A.M.

From the British outposts at Ramleh the enemy were seen yesterday evening removing tents from their position at Kafr Dowar.

This morning a number of tents, variously estimated at from five hundred to a thousand, were being pitched in front of the enemy's position, but this is believed to be only a ruse to mask the withdrawal of Arabi's troops.

It is now confirmed that the enemy are making entrenchments near Heliopolis, a few miles east of Cairo.

The military orders originally issued, not to allow the disembarkation of Turkish troops without the previous signature of the Anglo-Turkish Military Convention, and the issue of the Sultan's proclamation upholding the Khedive's authority, and proclaiming Arabi a rebel, still remain uncancelled.

The Austrian gunboat *Nautilus* is still lying off Aboukir.

M. Suzzana, the Austrian Consul, has made every effort to obtain the release of the officer and boat's crew belonging to that vessel who were made prisoners on Monday last, but hitherto without avail, and the emissaries whom he sent both to Aboukir and Kafr Dowar have not yet returned.

M. de Lesseps, to whom the Consul telegraphed, replied that he could render no assistance in the matter.

It is rumoured that Arabi Pasha accuses M. de Lesseps of having deceived him with false promises in order to be able to sell the Suez Canal to the English, and has set a price upon his head.

Pending the arrival of Haida Pasha, the negotiations for the definitive constitution of the new Ministry remain in abeyance.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between the Earl of Durham and Miss Milner, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Beilby William Milner, and sister of the Hon. Mrs. Gerrard.

Also between William Brooks, Esq., eldest son of Thomas Brooks, Esq., of Crawshaw Hall, Lancashire, and Mary Ethel, youngest daughter of the late Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart., and sister of the Right Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., of Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire.

The marriage of Mr. Harry Bell-Syer, eldest son of the late Charles Bell, Esq., with Miss Dora Stella, only daughter of Frederick Green, Esq., of Worthing, and Munzerabad, India, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Worthing, on the 9th inst. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a petticoat of white brocade, the bodice and train being of white satin and trimmed with natural flowers. The eight bridesmaids wore pale pink satin skirts, with paniers of nun's veiling, trimmed with cream lace, large Watteau hats, with pink roses; bronze shoes, and long mousquetaire gloves. Each wore a silver bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried baskets of pale pink roses, stephanotis, and maidenhair fern.

The marriage of Mr. Collingwood L. Wood, of Freeland, Perthshire, with Miss Frances C. A. Hotham, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont Hotham, took place at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, on the 22nd inst. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by six bridesmaids—Miss Margaret Hotham, the bride's sister; Lady Sophia Rous, Miss Georgiana and Miss Emily Hotham, cousins of the bride; and Miss Davison and Miss Edith Davison, nieces of the bridegroom. The bride wore a white duchesse satin dress, trimmed with Brussels lace flounces and orange blossom, and wore a diamond necklace, stars, and two diamond bracelets, the gifts of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet. The bridesmaids wore white muslin skirts, with white broché bodies and sashes, and each wore a diamond and ruby bangle, and carried white and pink bouquets, the gift of the bridegroom.

The marriage of Mr. Robert W. H. Dunn (the Royal Welsh Fusiliers), youngest son of the late General Dunn, of Inglewood, Hungerford, Berkshire, with Miss Mary L. Stokes, third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Stokes, of St. Botolph's, Milford Haven, was solemnised on the 15th inst. at the parish church, Hubberstone. The bridegroom, attended by his best man, Mr. Edward Dunn, arrived at the church at 11.30. Soon after the bride arrived with her father, and was met at the entrance by her four bridesmaids. The bride's train was borne by Master Roch, of Butter Hill, who wore a sailor's white costume. The bride's dress was of cream-white satin, trimmed with flounces of Limerick lace and real orange and jasmine blossom, with a wreath of the same, and tulle veil, fastened with diamond stars; and she wore two gold bracelets—one set with pearls and diamonds, presented by the St. Botolph's tenantry; the other turquoise and pearls, the gift of the mother of the bridegroom; she carried a bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in white nun's veiling, trimmed with lace and broad white watered silk sashes; duchesse hats, with lace and feathers; each carried a bouquet of Gloire de Dijon and dark red roses, and wore gold bar brooches, with monogram in the centre, gifts of the bridegroom. Flowers were strewn before the bride and bridegroom as they walked from the church door to the carriage. After the service the relations and friends of the bride and bridegroom assembled at breakfast at the residence of the bride's father. The bride's travelling dress was ficelle-coloured cashmere, trimmed lace; hat to match.

On Thursday, the 17th inst., a marriage took place at St. Feock, Cornwall, between the Hon. Ernest Anthony Henley, second son of Lord Henley, of Watford Court, Rugby, and Georgina Caroline Mary, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Williams, 3rd K.O. Dragoons. The bride, who wore a beautiful white satin dress with broché train, trimmed with sprays and bouquets of orange blossoms, was attended by six bridesmaids dressed in blue Surah satin costumes, flounced with white lace; each wore a brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The Hon. Frederick Henley attended the bridegroom as best man. The breakfast, which was given at Portingwidden, the residence of Canon and Mrs. Phillpotts, was followed by a garden party. Amongst the guests were Lord and Lady Henley, Hon. Gertrude Henley, Miss Florence Wrey, Miss Mary Williams, Miss Emily Hornby Buller, Miss May Webber, Miss Freda Webber (bridesmaids). Sir Colman and Lady Rashleigh, Hon. George Carew, Sir John Hanham, Mr. Basset, Mr. Arthur Tremayne, Captain Phillpotts, R.N., the Ven. Archdeacon Phillpotts, Miss Phillpotts, Mr. W. Phillpotts Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Captain and Mrs. Battie Rashleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp-Beauchamp, Mr. Adair Bruce, Mr. Claude Danbury, Mr. Lionel Williams, Mr. Hugh Clutterbuck, Miss Clutterbuck, Miss Buller, Miss Williams, &c. Some handsome dresses were worn. Lady Henley wore purple velvet, Mrs. Phillpotts satin and ficelle lace. The presents were numerous, and a number of them of great value. The bride gave a dinner to the church choir and several of the parishioners, as well as the *employés* at Porthgwidden. The newly-married couple went to North Wales for their tour.

During the past week there have been great rejoicings at Stanwick Park, near Darlington, the seat of Eleanor Duchess of Northumberland, the occasion being the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of her Grace, which takes place in October next. The festivity would have been kept on the usual day, the 22nd of October next, but for the fact that her Grace, on account of her health, is about to leave England for the south of France and Italy; and, with her natural kindness, she resolved that the happiness which all feel in keeping her birthday should not be lost, but that the festivities should be enjoyed before she left for the south. The festivities are therefore being held now. They began on Tuesday with a treat to the children of the village and the scholars of the village school. In the afternoon the Duchess received them upon the lawn in front of the house, where dancing and amusements of various kinds took place, and they afterwards had tea in the guest-house. After tea, amusements upon the lawn were resumed, and after buns had been distributed to each, they went home delighted with the kindness which had been shown to them. On Wednesday the Duchess gave a ball and supper to her tradesmen in North Yorkshire, her household there, and their friends. The ball was held in the guest-hall, which was handsomely extemporised for the purpose of a ball-room. Near the orchestra was a dais for the Duchess, who with her Grace's immediate friends, attended the ball. Refreshments were served during the evening in the lobby, and at midnight the party sat down to supper in the hall. The Rev. G. S. Thomson, one of the Duchess's oldest friends, occupied the chair, and Mr. Bacon the vice-chair. Amongst the guests were the Rev. Dr. Bruce, of Newcastle, another old friend of the Duchess, and the Rev. Mr. Heslop, curate of Alnwick. After supper the chairman proposed "Long Life, Health, and Happiness to her Grace the Duchess Eleanor of Northumberland," which was drunk with great cheering. Dr. Bruce next proposed "The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland," which was also drunk with great enthusiasm. On Thursday the Duchess gave a dinner in the Stanwick Arms, at Aldborough, to her Grace's tenants upon the estate in North Yorkshire, and yesterday the workpeople upon the estate were entertained to dinner in the guest-hall of the park.

MONEY MARKET.

Friday.

Consols closed for money at 99⅝ to 99⅞, and at 99 11-16 to 99 13-16 for the account.

Mr. J. B. Mispoulet, advocate before the Appeal Court, has just published (Paris: Pedone-Lauriel) the first volume of an elaborate work upon the political institutions of ancient Rome, treated from the historical point of view. This volume is entitled *La Constitution*, and is divided into four parts, dealing with the Regal period, the Republic, the Early and Late Empire.

Much curious information on the subject of Chinese superstition is conveyed in the Report of the Health of Wênchow, for the six months ending September 30, 1881, compiled by Dr. D. J. Macgowan. The author has gathered together a miscellaneous collection of memoranda concerning many of the superstitions prevalent in the Celestial Empire. He deals with "epidemic frenzies"—the popular crazes which sometimes affect whole communities and of which the most noted Western example is the witch mania which devastated Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. Such epidemics are very common in China, the most conspicuous recent instance being the terror created in 1876 by the supposed supernatural clipping of *queues*. It appears that sorcerers are in the habit of scattering charmed bits of paper representing men, which are the means of disseminating evil spirits throughout the community. When one of these spirits enters a house he proceeds to cut off a piece of the *queues* of the inmates, and the sorcerer, on obtaining possession of this, can evoke at will the soul of its owner, which he is able thereafter to use as a servile demon, while the man dies through the loss of his spirit. The only cure is for the sufferer to cut off an inch or two more of the remainder of his hair and keep it for eighty days soaking in a cesspool, thus severing the mysterious connection between his head and the portion of hair in possession of the sorcerer. But for prevention, reliance is placed on amulets and charms. In 1876, the Governor of Kiangsu issued a proclamation embodying a charm of his own invention, to be posted over the doors of dwellings or to be worn as an amulet. He further recommended an anathema attributed to Tao-Tize, the founder of Taoism, which was to be chanted while copying it on yellow paper with the blood of a cock mixed in vermilion, the paper being thereupon burned and the ashes swallowed. Dr. Macgowan states that there was scarcely a house-door that was not protected by a charm, and scarcely an individual who did not wear an amulet on cap or sleeve; but it subsequently appeared that the panic was the work of secret revolutionary societies, whose emissaries found little difficulty in creating a disturbance by clipping off a few *queues* from the unwary in each large city, and by loudly announcing in places of public resort that they had been treated in the same way.

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